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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 5, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The House has voted in another State into the mighty sisterhood—New Mexico.

Pennsylvania Democratic State convention met yesterday and nominated Mr. W. M. Singerly, editor of the Philadelphia Record, for Governor.

New York looms up as the first manufacturing city in the country, with 11,000 factories, the output of which is worth $500,000,000, $80,000,000 of which is clothing. Collars and cuffs are a Buffalo product.

Queen Victoria celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of her ascension to the throne on June 20th. She has reigned longer than any other English sovereign except George III, who reigned fifty-nine years. Victoria's reign has been the most peaceable and most prosperous of any English sovereign.

Chicago's new city directory was issued last week. It announces that the population of the city is 1,700,000. The increase in the last year has been vastly more than in any preceding year, and these figures are said to be correct. If the figures may be relied upon, Chicago is the largest city on the western continent, being even larger than New York.

It has been decided that all vessels in the German navy shall be painted in one distinctive color, not a color that will enable the ship to be distinguished, but one to keep them from being sighted. The paint is to be cinnamon-yellow, this being a color that is believed to be the least visible by day or night. Confederate blockade runners were painted white.

The French Chamber of Deputies elected Cassimer Perier President of the Republic of France to succeed the assinated and lamented Carnot. The French are an excitable but generous and chivalric people, says the Newbern Journal, whose kindness to this country has been indifferently appreciated. She is entitled to our sympathy and respect under any and all circumstances.

In the British House of Commons last week Sir George Russell asked if in view of the murder of President Carnot, and other crimes committed by anarchists, the government intended to act in concert with other powers in taking means to prevent further outrage Sir William Harcourt, the Government Leader, said the question was much too important a one to argue now.

We see it stated, says the Warrenton Gazette, that certain North Carolinians in Washington City have formed an association for the purpose of trying to influence certain elections in this State next fall. These pap-sucking gentry had better attend more strictly to their ligitimate business. The men of North Carolina are in no mood to brook either covert or overt interference with their affairs by Washington City officials.

The first week in July will be a notable one in the history of the famous sea-side resort Asbury Park, N. J., noted for big events of one kind or another. First, the National Editorial Convention will be held there from the 2nd to the 6th, the National Road Conference the 6th and 7th and the National Educational Association from the 6th to 15th. Sandwitched between and following these will be various public entertainments, the Fourth of July celebration, &c.

A stock company, with a capital of a $10,000 with W. F. Burkbank president, Allen S. King vice-president and J. B. Whitaker, Jr., secretary and treasurer, has been incorporated in Winston, to publish the Sentinel. The Concord Standard says: Mr. Whitaker becomes one of the editors of the paper and will have charge while Mr. Burkbank is in California looking after the extensive property interest of his wife. It is the purpose of the company to enlarge its publishing business and, when conditions shall justify it, to erect a handsome newspaper building.

The News-Observer Publishing company is in the hands of a receiver. The paper will be sold July 16th at auction. J. N. Holding, Esq., representing the Falls of Neuse paper company of Raleigh, says a correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, has secured judgment against the paper for $2,800, due for paper. The publishing company has confessed judgment for $4,200, due R. F. Morris & Son, of Durham. The publication of the paper will continue. It is not known what will be done at the sale. The paper has for sometime been embarrassed for money and owes its printers some money.

The Railway Commission makes the assessment of the railways in the State $24,728,000, an increase of $500,000. The assessed value of the property of the steamship lines is $283,000, a decrease of $25,000; that of the telegraph companies $205,000. Of new lines the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk did the only building—fourteen miles. There were built by other roads about five miles of sidetracks, etc. The commission increases the valuation $500 per mile on the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina railroad; the Northwestern North Carolina railroad, from Greensboro to Winston, and the Roanoke and Southern. The commission declines to grant the request of the Wilmington and Weldon railway for a reduction of the assessment on its side-tracks. Half the increase in the taxable value of the railways is for rolling stock.

From Dr. C. D. McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial school, the correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger gathers some interesting facts regarding it. The number of students enrolled last year was 391. Their average age was 19½ years. Seventy-seven counties were represented. Two hundred and forty-six of the students declared that they would not have attended any other North Carolina school. Twenty-four were graduates from other institutions for women. Thirty-two per cent. of all the students defrayed their entire expense without help from parents or guardians. Eighty per cent. of all were partially or entirely prepared in the public schools of the State. At their recent meeting the directors decided that the present revenue of the school would not justify them in undertaking the enlargement of the dormitories or of the institution proper. They also decided to limit the number to be admitted to 400, though it is probable that many more than that number will desire to enter.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

President Samuel Spencer has announced the appointments of the following officers of the Southern railway: Sol Haas, assistant to the president; W. H. Green, general manager; John M. Culp, traffic manager; Harry C. Ansley, acting treasurer, vice John M. Hill, deceased. ——Mrs. Sallie Chapman Gordon Law, of Memphis, Tenn., known all over the South as one of the Confederate mothers and noted for her Christian deeds, is dead. Mrs. Law was closely related to the distinguished Confederate general, John B. Gordon. ——The Paris police visited the lodgings of a man named Grenier in Montpelier Thursday, with a view of ascertaining his connection, if any, with the murder of President Carnot. It is alleged that about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon Grenier was heard to say: "By this time Carnot must have received his account." When the police arrived at Grenier's lodgings they ordered him to surrender. With a quick movement Grenier, without uttering a word, seized a large knife which was lying upon a table and plunged it into his abdomen, falling dead at the feet of the police. The police are now certain that the murder of President Carnot was the result of a conspiracy between Santo, Daborie, Grenier and others to avenge the executions of Vaillant and Henry. ——The "Varsity" boat race between Yale and Harvard was won by the former by seventeen lengths. ——Lieut. Ketchum, of the Second artillery, injured his spine by diving in shallow water at Fort Monroe, and his lower limbs are partially paralyzed. ——The French Ministry tendered their resignations, which took effect after the feneral of the late President, which occurred last Sunday. President Casimir-Perier, in defiance of precedent, attended the funeral. ——A big tobacco prize-house at Greenville, N. C., was blown down by a wind storm while eighteen men were at work on it. Five were slightly injured, two seriously and two probably fatally. The damage to the building is $2,000. ——Near Sulphur Springs, Tex., a negro discharged by a Mr. Waite, killed Mrs. Waite and mortally wounded Mr. Waite. He was lynched. —— The Inter-State Commerce Commission has decided the case of H. W. Behlmer against the line of railroads between Memphis and Charleston in favor of the complainant and prohibits the charge of higher rates to Summerville, S. C., from Memphis than from the latter to Charleston. —— In the British House of Commons Mr. Hardie caused much excitement by his vigorous opposition to a motion for an address of congratulation to the Queen on the birth of the child to the Duke and Duchess of York. ——Henry Hackerman, a young man living near Charleston, S. C., committed suicide. He left a note to his father and mother saying he was tired of life. —— The Democrats of Michigan nominated S. I. Washer for Governor. ——The Italians of Turin are taking retaliatory measures against the French, and mobs have raided the hotels in that city in which Frenchmen are living. ——President Cleveland has signed the bill making Labor day a National holiday. —— About 1,000 Italian refugees from France are camping out near Metz. ——The Mobile and Ohio railroad will dicontinue hauling Pullman cars until the trouble is over. The firemen on all the suburban express trains at Chicago have struck. ——Twelve hundred yardmen in Cincinnati are out on strike. ——The Prohibition State Convention of Maine nominated Ira C. Hersey, of Boulton, for Governor. ——The Democratic State Convention of Vermont nominated a full ticket, with G. W. Smith, of Hartford, for Governor. —— Mr. Page has sold the Park hotel at Raleigh to a syndicate of wealthy Northerners. —— The trustees of the Baptist Female university have accepted the plans made by Mr. Bauer. The building will cost $35,000. ——It is authoritatively stated in Washington that no bonds will be issued this summer. ——The administration expects the new Tariff bill to go into effect by August 1st. ——The July expenditures of the Government are expected to exceed receipts by $15,000,000. By deferring all but absolutely essential payments, the deficit for the current year, closing to day, can be kept down to $75,000,000. Government receipts are expected to begin to increase under the new Tariff bill in August. ——Senator Walsh, of Georgia, announces himself as a candidate for election to the United States Senate for the next term. —— Mr. John R. Purcell, of Richmond, the oldest wholesale druggist in this country is dead. ——Col. H. C. Parsons was shot and killed by Conductor Thomas A. Goodman, of the Richmond and Alleghany railroad Friday morning in the Gladys Inn, Clifton Forge. The conductor then surrendered himself to the mayor. His friends say his mind has become unsettled by reason of the belief that he had enemies who were persecuting him and trying to have him discharged, among them Col. Parsons. His difficulty with the colonel arose from his insisting that Mrs Parsons should show a pass when riding on his train. —— At Anasasis Island near St. Augustine, Fla., Mr. E. H. Reynolds was attacked by a shark while surf bathing. He escaped with a severe wound in the leg. This is the first instance of such an occurrence in those waters. —— Bradstreet's says: While there is no actual improvement in business, there are more favorable prospects and a better feeling among merchants; that the railroad strike threatens disastrous effects on business. The Pullman boycott has had no effect in New Orleans. All trains are moving Pullmans. ——The President has signed the joint resolution extending the appropriations and will take a Fourth of July holiday. ——The grand jury has returned indictments against the brokers, Chapman and Macartney for refusing to answer questions before the Senate Sugar committee. Bills have not yet been found against the newspaper men, as the others will be made test cases. ——A new demand for our gold has arisen in demands on the treasury from Canada. ——The strike has been declared on the entire Gould system. ——The 287 of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., came from thirty States, and from Canada, England and Germany. The New York Mail and Express says "it is impossible to measure the wide influence exerted by such an institution." ——Charles D. White, of California, has invented a way to attach a mast to a common bicycle and sail with it. Cyclists have tried and think it a fine success. —— Santo, the murderer of the French President, has a brother living in America. He left his home at Stamford, Conn., for France immediately on receipt of the news. —— Philadelphia, on the 23rd ult., was the hottest place in the United States. It was 97 degrees.

SOME PUBLIC DANGERS.

COL. WADDELL'S ADDRESS AT ENFIELD.

Fellow Citizens:

Nineteen hundred years ago "the Voice of one crying in the wilderness" fell upon the dull ears of a people who had forgotten alike the blessings and the prophecies vouchsafed to them; and, although soon silenced by the executioner—as was supposed, forever—that voice with varying cadence, soft or strong, has never ceased to vibrate in the hearts of men.

We have met here to commemorate the day dedicated to that Voice by a great fraternity of freemen, and it is meet that on such an occasion an echo of it, however faint and far off, should be heard.

Reform was the burden of that cry, and the Prophets were called to witness. Moral and religious reform is still the cry of the preacher, but is there no similar duty for the citizen in his sphere? May he also not cry alound and call to witness the Fathers of the Republic?

The venerable institution of Masonry numbered among its chief supporters in this country in the Colonial period the men who inaugurated the American Revolution, who achieved our Independence, and framed our Constitution of government. Washington and all his general officers, save Benedict Arnold the traitor, were Masons.

If, therefore, I take for the subject of my discourse to-day some of the ideas they cherished in the prosecution of their work, and the evidences of a departure from those ideas which are now visible in our national life, it can hardly be inappropriate and will, I trust, be acceptable. Indeed it is because a great organization like that of Masonry can be made instrumental in correcting and counteracting the evils which threaten us that I feel at liberty to speak upon such a subject to-day. If every Mason in the United States, and every member of the different similar organizations whose principles are based upon the moral law, the brotherhood of man, and love of country should unite in an effort to secure just government according to the ideas embodied in our Constitution, the country would soon feel the effect of such a beneficent influence and be happier for it.

Last year about this time, in an address to the students of Trinity College and afterwards to the Teachers Assembly of North Carolina, I took occasion to point out some of the dangers which I thought threatened the peace of society and the welfare of the people. The views presented in that address were the result of much study and reflection, and were then for the first time, so far as I know, made the subject of a public speech in North Carolina. The time which has elapsed since they were delivered, instead of causing me to modify them in the least, has only served to strengthen them, and I apprehend that all who heard or read them and concurred in them, have been similarly affected by the occurrences of the past year.

The subject of the address was "Socialism in the United States," and it contained a condensed statement of some of the imminent aspects of that question, without going into elaborate details.

I take for the text of remarks to-day a paragraph from that address which is in these words:

"There is a socialism of an opposite type to that which I have been discussing, the socialism of greed and cunning, which has not the virtue justly attaching to those who, believing themselves oppressed, would seek redress by such crude and wild schemes as have been projected by them. Associated capital is quite as capable of perpetrating injustice, and more so, than associated labor is of resisting it, and the limits within which the one may lawfully operate ought to be more difficult to define than those of the other."

Since those words were spoken the course of public events has not only justified them fully, but has given to the American people a startling illustration of their truth.

Associated capital, organized for its own purposes, is now recognized as a menace to the liberties of the people, because it seems to have behind it the power of the government and the sanction of the laws; and the removal of this menace by a return to the principles upon which the government was established and conducted during the best period of its existence is necessary to the security of liberty and the rights of the people. No good citizen would make war on capital or abridge it of any of the rights guaranteed to it by the constitutions, State and National, but freemen will not submit to the tyranny of associated wealth, which is the meanest and most heartless of all despotisms.

The questions which have recently agitated and until settled, will continue to agitate the public mind, rise very far above mere party politics.

They appeal to patriotism, for they are questions involving the peace of society, the maintenance of just and equal laws, and the stability of our institutions.

Whether A, B, or C shall hold an office is a matter of very small concern to the great mass of the people, but whether they shall be robbed and become mere tributaries to a class, is a question which goes to the root of good government, and is one which, if not soon disposed of by legal and constitutional methods, will result in revolution, and revolutions never go backward.

It is, therefore, the plain duty of all good citizens—while firmly and promptly demanding and insisting upon righteous legislation, and strict accountability in the enforcement of it—to see that the accomplishment of the needed reforms is not entrusted to wild theorists, or self-seeking demagogues, or fanatics, but to prudent, fearless and incorruptible men.

We are all accustomed to speak of the days before the war as the purer period of the Republic, and justly so, for it was a time when purer ideals prevailed in both public and private life. The Constitution of the United States was reverenced everywhere throughout the land as the one supreme arbiter of all rights, and the ægis of liberty. It was the common and familiar study of intelligent people, especially in the South; and, among the educated, ignorance of its leading features was a ground of reproach. Can the same be said today? And if not, why not? Simply because the Constitution has ceased to be an object of reverence with the people. Simply because men have forgotten, or ceased to learn, that it is the only authority by which this government has a right to exist at all. Simply because they profess to believe that it has in some way been displaced by the results of the war, and that henceforth whatever may be regarded as public necessity shall be substituted for it as the supreme law of the land.

This is not the utterance of a sectional spirit. It is the plain truth which ought to be spoken oftener than it is.

The government has, by a process of evolution in public sentiment, and by tacit consent, been transformed, and what used to be regarded as wise limitations of its power are now considered as uncomfortable restraints which ought to be made to yield before the march of so-called Progress. Whether because of the spirit of the age or the pressure of new conditions, the constant tendency is to a centralization of its powers, and a corresponding diminution of those of the States. And this concentration of power which began, as was supposed, in the interest of the whole people, has degenerated into an instrument for the accomplishment of purposes never contemplated even by the most earnest supporters of a strong government.

Paternalism was and is, bad enough and foreign enough to the nature of our government, even when practiced for the benefit of the mass of the people; but when legislation is done in the interest of the few—and those few least in need of assistance—until it comes to be regarded as a sort of vested right in them, the danger line has been reached and passed.

That such has been, and now is, the situation cannot be denied, and a long suffering people now beginning to fully realize it, are tossing restlessly, and will soon either remedy or make it worse.

On the other hand, the great influx of foreigners, a very large proportion of whom neither speak nor understand the English language and do not wish to speak or understand it—who are the poorest and most debased part of the population of the countries from which they come—who have no intelligent idea of liberty regulated by law, and can only be kept within the ordinary restraints of civilized society by the strong arm of power—these people, I say, brought here by the same few for whose benefit the legislation of the country has been largely shaped, have added a new element to our industrial problem, and constitute a new source of anxiety to the public mind.

It is true, that we, in the Southern States, have so far escaped this affliction—and we cannot be too thankful for it—but with the insane passion for money which characterizes this age, and the blind demand for "immigration" as the great need of the South, who can tell how long our exemption from the evil will last? I look upon the fact that North Carolina contains a smaller per centage of foreign-born citizens than any State in the Union as the happiest augury of our future peace and prosperity.

For all our fardiness of development we have, thank God, the compensating fact that ours is the most homogeneous population in America. We ought to rejoice in it and we will, if we know what is for our own good.

A year or so ago a prominent gentleman from a northwestern State, standing by my side at a railway station in North Carolina where a large crowd was assembled, exclaimed: "My God! Waddell, look at this crowd. Oh! my friend, you and your people don't realize your happy situation." And when I asked what he referred to, he said: "Look at those faces—every one American, and not a foreign face in the crowd."

Of course an addition to our population of intelligent and thrifty people from any country would be cordially welcomed but only such ought to be so welcomed, and I hope the day is yet distant when we will be subjected to the same experience in that respect from which some other parts of our country have suffered in the past few years.

The very men who have talked loudest and protested most in regard to the rights of American labor and the necessity for protecting it against foreign competition, have been the men who have imported these hordes of semi-barbarians into this country to take the bread out of the mouths of their countrymen. This is a part of the system by which those colossal fortunes have been accumulated, which enable their possessors, in association with other capitalists to dictate the financial policy, and control the industrial fortunes of the American people. And the result is that we now daily hear of occurrences which, if they had happened in former times, would have astounded and aroused the indignation of the whole country.

Who ever heard of strikes and lockouts and labor organizations in this country until after railroad-wrecking, and pools, and syndicates and trusts, came into existence?

And who ever dared to suggest the degradation and destruction of one of the money metals of the Constitution, until after the government had gone into partnership with money lenders, and had deprived the States of their power to establish banks of issue?

When in our history, before this sort of legislation was enacted, was it possible for a few men to get "a corner" on the currency of the country, so that while millions upon millions were piled up in the money centres, the "outlying provinces" were famishing for it? And, when, before this system was adopted, were valuable farm lands and other real estate useless as security for bank loans? Was it a part of the plan of our fathers in establishing this Republic that its revenues should be raised out of industrious poverty, and that hoarded wealth should escape taxation? The first object of the People of the United States in ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was, as the preamble declares, "to form a more perfect union," and the second object was to "establish justice." Who will undertake to say that in the legislation of the country and the conduct of the government this great and sacred object has been kept in view?

These things, as I have already said, are far above any question of party politics, and the remedy for the evils from which the country is suffering is not to be found in any new party organization. The danger of such an organization is that, even when led by honest and patriotic men, it is apt to have zeal without discretion—to rush from one extreme to another—to avoid Scylla only to be swallowed by Charybdis. The Anglo-Saxon race is exceptional in its capacity for self-government, and if the experiment fails with them, it will fail altogether.

The great mass of the American people are endowed with saving common sense, and will extricate themselves from threatened disaster—if at all—without finding any necessity for multiplying parties in the country. How they will do it remains to be seen, but they cannot expect to accomplish it through the same agents that produced the situation from which they wish to escape; and the indications are that they fully realize this truth, and will govern themselves accordingly.

I am not afraid of being misunderstood in saying these things. There is nothing in my character, or career, that will justify any one in supposing that I say them for any other reason than that I believe them to be true, and that the saying of them on proper occasion is just and right. He is a bad man who would seek to array one class against another, but he is a coward and unworthy of citizenship who would keep silence in the presence of a great wrong to his countrymen, for fear of incurring the displeasure of any class, however powerful.

One of the reasons why I denounce these wrongs—aside from their essential injustice—is that they are forcing a large number of the people into communism, and thus sowing the seeds of discord and revolution in the country. Between these two antagonizing forces stands the great body of fair minded, conservative, and intelligent citizens whose good sense and patriotism can generally be relied on to secure the necessary reforms, when a crisis is reached and they are properly appealed to. That such a crisis is upon us is universally felt and recognized, and therefore the responsibility which rests upon those who voluntarily assume, or are called upon, to counsel the people is corresponding ly great. Now, if ever, such counsel should contain no element of self-seeking. Candor and courage should be its chief characteristics. In the discussion of the matters now so nearly affecting the welfare of society there should be no room for the demagogue, or the mere demagogue.

Ability—honesty—character, that always commands respect—these are the needs of the hour, and happy will it be for the people if they find and utilize them for the public good.

We have recently, alas! been made to feel most sensibly, the value of these qualities in a public man, by the death of our most distinguished and most beloved fellow-citizen. He possessed them in rare combination, and therefore in every season of doubt and difficulty during the past thirty years the people of North Carolina turned to him with confidence for counsel and leadership, and were never misled or betrayed. His best eulogy is the silent consciousness in the public mind that he is sorely needed but can never again respond to the call of his people to lead them in the hour of doubt and danger.

Think you there would be the same anxiety as to our future which now exists, if there were others to whom the people could turn with the like trust and confidence? I would not exaggerate in referring to the loss which his death involved, but, if it is ever correct and proper to speak of such a loss as irreparable, it might be said concerning him. There are able, and honest and fearless men left in North Carolina, but if there is another VANCE, the people have not discovered him, and if he should appear they will hail him with great joy and pride.

But the whole truth ought to be told when we are discussing the departure from the earlier standards which characterize the present age, and this cannot be done unless we frankly admit that the people themselves fix the standard.

If public sentiment moves on a high plane the representatives selected to give expression to it will almost certainly reflect it in their conduct; and *vice versa*. Therefore, if there is a lower standard in public life than there used to be, it is largely due to the fact that the people themselves have become demoralized, at least to the extent of being indifferent to their own welfare. How else can we explain the not unusual remark that such and such a man is too honorable and high minded to succeed in politics?

If this is not an admission that honor and high-mindedness are at a discount in popular estimation, or that they are not regarded as essential qualifications for public service, what do such expressions mean?

The communistic spirit would level everything down; the enlightened and patriotic spirit would level everything up. Is communism to be the result of our boasted civilization?

Education in North Carolina has attained a development unprecedented in our history, and the public school system is a just source of pride with our people. To it we must look for something else beside mere mental discipline. As the leaven of knowledge spreads the fine salt of moral responsibility should accompany and season it, and the duties of citizenship should have a place in the system. The tone of public morals must be raised if our liberties are to be preserved. And this cannot be done by subordinating all things to the one aim of accumulating dollars, which is at once the characteristic and curse of our day. It is as true now as it was three thousand years ago that the love of money is the root of all evil—evil not only to the moral character of the individual who indulges the passion, but evil to government and society; and the sharp satire of *Ecclesiasticus* finds constant illustration in every sphere of American life to-day, as it did when the author of that book wrote the words:

"When the rich man speaketh every man holdeth his tongue, and look! what he saith they extol it to the clouds; but if the poor man speak, they say: what fellow is this! and if he stumble they help to overthrow him."

It is not only true in private affairs and social life, but in the legislation of the country and in the administration of public affairs, from the smallest to the largest jurisdiction.

If it were merely incidental and occasional it would only attract attention as a legitimate subject of ridicule, but when the benefits of government itself are so distributed as to justify the satire, it ceases to be a source of amusement, because to the informed and reflecting man it presages a tragedy.

Solomon said "money answereth all things," and whether he spoke as a magnificent Eastern King or as a philosopher understanding human nature, he was right; but HOW it answereth when called upon to sacrifice something for the public good, was well illustrated by the reply of an American multi-millionaire to the suggestion that "the public" expected certain things. That reply, as you may remember, was brief, emphatic and profane. He simply said: "The public be damned"—and that may be accepted as the way in which "money answereth" that sort of thing in these un-Solomonic days.

It is a period, however, of splendid benefactions to institutions of charity and of learning—although the general support of these institutions is derived now, as always heretofore, from the public revenues, or the contributions of those of moderate means—and it is equally true that every such benefaction secures prompt recognition, and unstinted praise from the public.

This consciousness of the responsibilities which wealth entails upon its possessor would be a much more powerful factor in our civilization if it were displayed when the burdens of government are being distributed, and when the tax-gatherer is to be encountered. But it is precisely at those times that it is conspicuously absent. No honest and truthful man will say that the great estates or the great combinations of capital in this country bear their proportionate share of the expenses of the governments, National, State and municipal, under whose protection they have grown into such vast proportions.

On the contrary, while doing much to shape legislation for their own benefit, it is notorious that they resort to every means in their power to avoid just taxation.

Now this matter of taxation has been at the root of almost all the troubles that have disturbed the governments established amongst men. It rent the British Empire and gave birth to the United States.

It has been recently stated on the floor of the Senate of the United States that the demand for free trade was the real cause of that great struggle in our country which ignorant or underbred people designate as "The Rebellion," and the people of the South were threatened, in the same debate in which this announcement was made, with another war of conquest if they persisted in trying to force their free trade ideas on the country. That is to say, if the great mass of the laboring poor of the country should refuse to longer submit to be robbed for the benefit of the associated wealth of the land, it would be another "Rebellion" which would have to be suppressed!

Is it surprising that there should be a strong tendency towards communism, when the insolence of a class culminates in expressions like these? Nay, is there not danger that a blind and unreasoning hostility to capital generally will be the results, if better counsels do not prevail, and that thus a still worse condition of things will be precipitated upon us?

Now, my friends I hope I am not a pessimist, but it is well known to those with whom I have been associated, that for several years past I have feared and have predicted the condition which now confronts us. I certainly hope and trust it will not grow worse, but it is a time for plain speech and patriotic action, and this alone has induced me to respond to your invitation to be present and speak to you on this occasion. I regard it as a duty which I ought not to decline, and cherished the hope that by accepting it and presenting these views for your consideration, I might possibly contribute something to the cause of good government, and the welfare of my fellow-citizens.

Such has always been my aim and desire in speaking to the people, and it would be a comforting reflection to me if I knew that they would say of me when my career is finished: "He unceasingly and unselfishly tried to maintain the honor and promote the welfare of the people of his native State."

Views of an ex-Representative.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 30, 1894.

Are there traitors in camp? As old soldiers know, there's nothing so demoralizing in war as the cry of "flanked". In peace and party tactics, the caption above is no less panicky. The first is not impregnant when an active enemy is on the alert. The other, God be praised, is the rare exception to the rule in war and peace. Falsity to brotherhood community is the one damning sin from which men naturally recoil, it matters not whether the canvass is made amongst the captains or the rank and file. Were treason the one sole unpardonable, sin, as who knows it may not be, methinks the golden gates on final knock, would be closed to few. From Iscariot to Arnold, the great traitors, like the great soldiers, can be summed upon the fingers of a single hand.

Rarity of the offense argues the enormity of the crime. Heaven be praised, treason is not contagious, traitors are not proselytizers. Fear or shame debars approach to others. But a truce to prelude. The theme is treason, and if traitors there be, to them it is submitted. It is evident to all that the county is and has for long been in a state of political unrest and perturbation. Existing evils there's no denying. Necessity of reform is equally obvious. The Republican party from its illstarred natal hour has insidiously raised the lid of Pandora's box by degrees until under the last administration it was with a cast off of all disguise thrown wide open. To check and throddle resulting inundation of ills seemed to be the special and proud privilege of the only Constitutional party in the land, the party born in the brain of Jefferson. Less than two years ago the accredited delegates of that party met in solemn conclave in the city of Chicago to prescribe a course of action looking to that end, to select a captain and lay down a code of principles on which to fight the impending battle. This political Sanhedrim was met on meeting by a most extraordinary and unfortunate assumption of claim on the part of the adherents of two competing aspirants. Each, according to the side from which heard, was the only one possible to lead the party out of the slough of despond. Audicity of claim succeeded, as it is apt to do. One of these gentlemen was selected and elected. Glorious consummation! A Democratic president, a Democratic Senate, a Democratic House! What now to prevent our sweeping "the rascals" and radical abuses into the shades of Sheol? Alas, the illusion of anticipation. Where is now the hope and promise then held out? Within a year that grandest of parties is torn and griped by internal dissensions, and these engendered and fomented by the two, with two or three others who would have been "darkhorses" as instigators or helpers on in the pitiful work. These gentlemen all as brief experience proves, were too restive for the ranks and too opinionated for safe leadership.

There was an old fashioned State in that convention, that shall be nameless, but with old-fashioned Democratic instincts engrained to the bone and ineradicable, that entered protest against such impudent restriction of candidature in the head of the ticket, fearing that under all circumstances the nomination of either boded but little good for the party. She cast her vote almost solid for one whose name had not been mentioned, but who needed no blatant self-proclamation of his democracy, and would have scorned any ridiculous assumption of "Presidential infallibility." He had been in his modest sphere a consistent Democrat, and never so inflated as to fancy he could soar by kicking the platform from under him. Most there present conceded that her vote for the first place, put him second on the ticket then, and some there be who think that it will cause him to head it the next time. For one we hold that such a consummation would not by result be classed with that one thing worse than a crime, a political blunder." He hails from the right quarter, the central section, which draws its inspiration elsewhere than from the paps and dugs of centralized capital, be her home where it may and under whatever guise or disguise of villainous claim.

Recurring to the last convention; a platform was framed on which it was thought all honest, self-respecting men could stand. On issues then and there proclaimed the battle of reform was fought, and the world thought it was won more than Marathon or Waterloo. And yet the query comes already, *cui bono*, what was the good of it? Party pledge, say these, has been stricken down or set at naught on vital questions, and now the most vital of all, tax reduction, is threatened with death, or tantamount thereto, emasculation. On that issue especially we went before the country. Death to robber monopoly was our shibboleth, and none who essayed to teach dared lisp or leave out the letter h.

Such was the promise held forth, and the response later on was dumbfounding to the cohorts of legalized spoilation. For a time these gentry seemed resigned to fold their tents and yield the field incontinently. Not so to-day. They have gotten over their panic and made a rally under cover of their natural progenitor and ever "protector," the Republican party and its offshoots and congeners, in the lobby of the Senate.

The slender majority in hostile array there must be overcome. Tactical strategy must be brought in. The syren cry of state or localized home interests must first be employed. These must be given "protection" by explicit, understood and agreed collusion with other localized interests. Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours; tickle me and I'll tickle you. Such is the impression broadcast throughout the land, and it must be confessed that the shilly-shallying of the small obstructive element in that august body lends color to the suspicion that with them self interest is paramount to party.

The rumor of bribe tendering is not calculated to allay such impression where the suspicion lies. The investigating committee's report disproves the imputation of guiltiness in acceptance, but the proof of such proffer demands a law that will fit the case in future, and for all parties and occasions. Proof of attempted vote buying on either floor should be made *prima facie* evidence of guilt, if not proclaimed in open house at earliest possible moment and all facts given by the party approached. It is conceded that the overwhelming bulk of law makers, Democratic at least, are above price, Horace Walpole to the contrary notwithstanding. But when a single league of banded vampiers can well afford to pay a million of dollars a piece for individual votes to raise the duty half a cent or less a pound on a solitary article—refined sugars, for instance—it behooves each and all to ponder well before violating party fealty by such infernial support of that side of the question. The like caution applies to those who think of opposing that most reasonable and equitable of all revenue measures, the income tax. A carping world is beginning to give tongue to the thought, that the senatorial Toga, even, does not necessarily cover an Aristides. True, the Republican side just now is less open to the imputation of undue influence, whatever may have been its past record in the days of "Credit Mobilier" and fat contracts. 'Tis now in such close touch and accord with the agencies of legalized popular despoilment, so dove-tailed with the millionaire as against the million, that they are counted on as a matter of course. If our side was only as compact in opposition for right and reform, the "Wilson bill" would go through the Senate unmodified, or if amended, improved. Such a result however, is not to be hoped for, judging from indications. What then? Shall we stick to our time-honored teachings bequeathed by the sage of Monticello, and cleave to principles thence on inculcated by all the fathers and traditions of the party, or shall we tamely follow this handful of recalcitrants, as a few other misguided men have done, and hold out the olive branch to inherent foemen? "The old unterrified" were not wont in better days when all pulled together, to flaunt the white flag until the fight was lost beyond hope, and would have spurned to do it then under the misdirection of suspicioned leaders. The situation, as it now stands, presents a three faced alternative. Remain in the old party in spite of renegades. Go over bodily with them into the ranks of her natural enemy, or lastly patter with common sense and compromise with conscience by flopping over into the intermediate, mushroomy, easy transitory concern between, engendered as all such are, in the fecund brain of political tricksters; begotten to-day, forgotten to-morrow? You have your choice, will you forsake the heaven-sent faith of your fathers for the idolatry of Baal? Will you turn your backs on the Holy of Holies and worship the calf of gold even though it be authorized by Aaron, the high priest? Will you be caught by senseless, new-fangled clap-trap? Or will you remain in that party which, as the dying Vance lately said, is immortal and cannot die because founded on principle and right.

Yours &c.,
W. J. G.

A Curious Calculation.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Chronicle says: From Rombaugh's "Gleanings for the Curious," I read the following curious calculation on the capacity of heaven: The base of the calculation is found in Revelation, xxi, "And he measured the City of Jerusalem with a reed 12,000 furlongs. The length, the breadth and the height are equal." Let us see: 12,000 furlongs, 7,920,000 feet, which cubed is 948,088,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of Heaven, half the remainder for streets, leaving a balance of 124,198,272,000,000,000,000. Divide this last by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and you will find that there is still enough left for 30,321,843,750,600,000.

We will now suppose that the world always did, and always will contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that generation last 33⅓ years, making in all 2,970,000,000 for each century—that the world will stand 100 centuries, making in all 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Supposing there are 100 worlds equal to this in point of inhabitants and duration of years, making 297,000,000,000,000, then Heaven, according to the measurement above, is large enough to allow 100 rooms each 16 feet square to the human soul.

The Hectic Flush!

"When his thin cheek assumed a deadly hue,
And all the rose to one small spot withdrew;
They called it hectic; 'twas a fiery flush
More fixed and deeper than the maiden blush."

That terrible sign of consumption comes like a warning signal. Let no one disregard it. If they do, then day by day consumption will gain a firmer hold, until its victim lies numbered with the dead. For all diseases and weaknesses of the lungs, bronchitis, asthma, coughs and kindred ailments Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A NARROW ESCAPE!

How it Happened.

The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader: "For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sweep a room without sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure all that is past and I feel like another woman. Before using the New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disgusted. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 150. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr, Pottsville, Pa., October 12, 1892.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. This great discovery by an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In office of the Clerk
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } of the Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Southern Transportation Company; that the names of the incorporators are: W. S. Cook, A. H. Slocomb, B. R. Taylor, W. A. Roberson, H. W. Howard, R. C. Henry, A. J. Cook and H. L. Cook, and such other persons as they may associate with them; that the principal office and place of business shall be Fayetteville, N. C., and its general purpose and business is the owning and operation of Steamboats, Steamships, Lighters, Barges, Tugs and Vessels on the waters of the Cape Fear River in the State of North Carolina or other waters or rivers in the said or any other State of the United States, and may transport passengers or freight upon said steamboats, steamships, lighters, barges, vessels and tugs; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is Sixteen Thousand Dollars, with privilege to increase to $250,000, divided in shares of the par value of $100; the stockholders of the corporation shall not be individually liable for its debts.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Hinsdale, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to them on or before the 1st day of June, 1895.

J. W. HINSDALE,
JAS. C. MacRAE,
Executors.

June 19, 1894—6t

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 5, 1894.

INTERESTING PAPERS.

We yield a large part of our space this week to three very interesting papers, which in the present lull in politics will no doubt prove the best disposition we can make of it. These are the very able address of Col. Waddell at Enfield, which covers the political field in a large and philosophic way; the incisive criticism of Col. Green on current politics and policies at the Federal capital; and Judge Buxton's delightful Reminiscences of "The Bench and Fayetteville Bar." The first two were noticed last week, and will be found on the 1st page. Judge Buxton's is given below. It was delivered in the new Court House on Monday before his professional brethren and a critical audience of ladies and gentlemen without the bar. Those who knew them in the flesh will recognize the skill and fine discrimination with which the learned orator delineates his characters, and every lover of good English will enjoy the climax of simple eloquence which his faultless style leads up to at the close. It is a valuable contribution to local and State history, a subject long neglected in these parts.

REMINISCENCES
OF THE
BENCH AND FAYETTEVILLE BAR.

BY RALPH P. BUXTON.

My Brethren of the Fayetteville Bar:

Notice, equivalent to a rule of court, was entered at our last May term, that on leaving our old Court House and moving into our new quarters, an address was to be delivered by me on the Bench and Bar of old times—and you reminded me, that I am now the only link, which binds us to the long line of our predecessors, who practiced law in the old building before the war.

In complying with your request, I shall make no formal and elaborate address, but will recall a few gossiping reminiscences of the Bench and Fayetteville Bar, of the olden time.

Around any old court building, long used in the transaction of public business, interesting associations will gather and cluster; and mingled emotions will be felt, as memory recalls persons and scenes and incidents of other days. Such is the case with our own old Building, within whose walls the Fayetteville lawyers, generation after generation, have intimately associated—now, in social intercourse and friendly converse—and now, in hot debate and strong contention, with many ups and downs and varied fortune, before the end is reached and case decided in favor of plaintiff or defendant. *Vae victis!*—the saddest occupation of a lawyer's life is to nurse a client sick with disappointment over a lost cause—and the most difficult, is to explain satisfactorily to him the reason of defeat: the fault is generally saddled on the Judge or Jury.

Cumberland Court was originally held in Campbellton. The Act of 1762 defines the line between Bladen and Cumberland Counties, and provides, that the Court House, prison, and stocks be removed and erected in said town. Our county forefathers do not seem to have been content with these paraphernalia of the Law. It is bad to have to tell it—but a historian is nothing unless truthful—they must needs have in addition a ducking stool for common scolds! The records show that a committee was appointed to rig one up in Campbellton.

Fayetteville was chartered in 1783, embracing Campbellton and the adjoining village of Cross Creek, and became the County Seat. According to tradition, the first Court House here was built of logs, on ground the title of which was in dispute. After the title was quieted, it was replaced by the old brick building on St. James' Square. So much for the surroundings—now for the actors on the scene.

There are bright names, from the start, upon the roll of Fayetteville attorneys. Among them are the names of John Louis Taylor, Chief Justice of the State and Borough member from Fayetteville—William Duffy, also Borough member—Colin Shaw, member of the House and also Senator from Cumberland—John A. Cameron, Borough member, and afterwards U. S. District Judge for Florida; he perished at sea in the unfortunate steamer Pulaski.

At that day, personalities at the bar were frequently attended with serious consequences. Mr. Duffy and Judge Duncan Cameron, of Raleigh, became involved in a duel in which both were wounded. Mr. Bela Strong, a Fayetteville Attorney, lost his life in a duel with Mr. Holmes, of Sampson County, and his corpse was brought home in a gig to his young wife.

A word of explanation in reference to Borough members: prior to 1835, Fayetteville, with other large towns in the State, was entitled, in addition to the county representative, to send a Town or Borough member to the Legislature. The position was regarded as one of great honor, and the towns generally sent their ablest citizens to represent them. The canvass being narrowed to town limits, every voter counted—and the struggle for votes was often carried to great lengths. The free negroes (old issue) were allowed to vote, and their votes were eagerly sought for. The opposing candidates, for the nonce, oblivious of social distinctions and intent only on catching votes, hobnobbed with the men and swung corners all with dusky damsels at Election Balls.

The succeeding generation of Fayetteville lawyers were known to me in boyhood, but they passed off the stage before I reached man's estate.

Prominently among them was Alexander Troy, the old State Solicitor from Columbus county, who performed his rounds on this circuit for many years. He was a genial old gentleman, whom every body liked, except the State docket men. Judge Toomer, one of his contemporaries, used to narrate a circumstance connected with Mr. Troy's re-election to the office. Mr. Toomer was at the time Senator from Cumberland—Mr. Troy and Mr. Walter F. Leak, both his intimate friends, were in nomination, and as between the two, it was uncertain how the Senator would vote. He finally voted for Mr. Troy—who acknowledged the compliment in a letter, thanking him for his vote and winding up with the remark, that his friend Toomer had shown himself to be too good a classical scholar to be willing to plant a *leak* on the ruins of Troy!

John D. Eccles held full sway at the Bar in those days—well known and dreaded for his wit. His lecture on Wit, with illustrations of the subject, delivered in the Presbyterian Session Room was much enjoyed, and is remembered yet. He nearly ruined old Parson McClelland in one of his onslaughts in the Court House. The old gentleman had been unfortunate enough to receive a legacy of several slaves under an old lady's Will, which was contested—Mr. Eccles appearing for the caveators. In his speech to the jury, he denounced the legatee as one of those Scripture characters, who crept into widows' houses, and led silly women captive at his will. The Will was broken, and the slaves had to be given up, and their hire accounted for. The Eccles Law-office occupied a unique position below the Eccles Bridge—the East end, with chimney resting on the bank of the creek, and the West end, resting on piles, fronted the Bridge, with which it was connected by a passage way. Mr. Eccles represented both Town and County in the Legislature.

Dillon Jordan also flourished then as a lawyer and public man. Three times he was elected to the Legislature—and afterwards received the appointment of U. S. District Judge for Florida. The North Carolina Bar seems to have secured a lien on that position. Fayetteville received the appointment twice—and Greensboro once in the person of Thomas Settle, Jr.

John Huske practiced law here, at that period, for a short while, but removed to Richmond county, but returned to Fayetteville to die in early manhood.

Thomas L. Hybart combined the two avocations of lawyer and editor of a newspaper. He was a success in both capacities, having a ready tongue and a trenchant pen. He was the last Borough member sent by Fayetteville to represent the town.

Louis D. Henry was a man of mark, and would have been so considered anywhere. He had a full practice—made a large fortune, and knew how keep it—thus varying from the usual allotment of lawyers, whose ordinary fate is said to be, "to work hard, live high, and die poor." Mr. Henry repeatedly represented both town and county in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Commons. He was appointed by President Van Buren sole Commissioner to settle Spanish claims, and discharged the duty with ability. The Fayetteville OBSERVER, of that day made a good deal of fun over an expression, which Mr. Henry inadvertently used in notifying the State Department of his arrival in Washington and readiness to enter upon business. The notice stated, that he had *convened* and *organized*, and was ready for business. The OBSERVER wanted to know how he had managed to convene and organize himself. The expression 'convene and organize' became a by-word and recurred repeatedly in the canvass he subsequently made for Governor with John M. Morehead. Their all day joint discussion at the Market House here is vividly remembered. Mr. Henry's style of speaking was vehement and aggressive—it required a cool opponent to meet him. He removed to Raleigh, and died there in 1846.

This brings me down to my own era, 1848. Where are my associates at the Bar, within whose ranks I was then admitted and whom I found in active practice of their profession? All, all have crossed the River and are resting on the other side—their names have become a memory, to be recalled with mingled pleasure and sadness.

John D. Toomer was then the Nestor of the Fayetteville Bar. He had returned to the practice after having filled high positions in the State. He had been Judge in both the Superior and Supreme Courts—and he had resigned from both. A judgeship, in those days, was a position for life, if so desired by the incumbent. He was truly an old man eloquent, and a formidable opponent in forensic debate. He served twice as Senator from Cumberland. In the evening of life he removed to Pittsboro, and died there at an advanced age.

The Stranges were here—father and son, of the same name. Robert Strange, Sr., was one of the most distinguished men of the State. He twice served as Borough member from Fayetteville, and was elected Judge of the Superior Court at thirty years of age; he resigned his seat on the Bench to become United States Senator; and he resigned his seat in the Senate, under instruction of the General Assembly, rather than vote against his convictions. Returning to the Bar, he succeeded Mr. Troy as Solicitor. He was the only Solicitor on this circuit, who could run the State Docket and at the same time retain a large civil practice in every county. He practiced law with great ease to himself—always had his hands full, but never allowed his business to worry him, and was ever ready with a pleasantry, when occasion offered. While trying the State Docket here, a case was reached in which Sarah Mooney was called as a witness for the prosecution, but failed to answer. Thereupon Judge Strange asked for a continuance, saying, that in a case of that importance the State could not come to trial without ceremony (Sarah Mooney). While not uniform in his efforts at the Bar, there were times when he reached the highest flights of eloquence. He had fine literary tastes—and sometimes himself roamed in the realms of poetry and fiction. He was the author of a novel, named '*Eoneguska*,' an Indian tale, the scene of which was laid in Western North Carolina. Some of his fugitive poems are collected and published in Tenella's Wood Notes of North Carolina Poetry.

Robert Strange, Jr., succeeded his father, as Solicitor—filling out an unexpired term, and also serving out a whole term, for which he was elected. Col. Strange was a high toned gentleman, of winning manners, and solid legal attainments. He was a captivating speaker and a most delightful companion. He removed to Wilmington, and represented New Hanover County in the Legislature. He died in the meridian of life.

John and Warren Winslow were brothers and were both at the Bar. In point of time Gen. John Winslow preceded his brother several years. He was a popular speaker and tempered the law with politics and military tactics—and was especially fond of hunting. He made the canvass on several Electoral Tickets with ability. While not an assiduous student of the law, he secured a fair share of the practice by reading up for the case in hand—a mode of culture of the legal field, known to the profession, as manuring in the hill. Gen. Winslow removed to Texas before war.

Warren Winslow came to the Bar rather late in life—but with his acute intellect, highly cultivated mind, and studious habits, he soon became prominent. In addition to solid qualities, he possessed poetic talent of a high order. A poem, published in Wood Notes, and entitled "Moonlight on Lake Waccamaw," is a beautiful production of his Muse. He represented this District in Congress—afterwards became a member of the State Senate and Speaker of that body—then Governor *ad interim*, and Military Secretary during the early period of the war. As a lawyer, Gov. Winslow was especially eminent in Commercial Law and in Equity Jurisprudence.

James C. Dobbin and Jesse G. Shepherd were brothers-in-law and partners, composing a strong and popular legal firm. Both gentlemen represented this county in the Legislature and both became Speakers of the House.

Mr. Dobbin was a favorite son of Cumberland. Prepossessing in appearance, engaging in manners, amiable in disposition, and with true excellence of character, he won all hearts. But his great forte was *tact*. He knew how to say the right thing, at the right time, and when he had said it—to quit. His speech made in the House of Commons, at the request of his dying wife, in favor of the Bill to found the Insane Asylum, swept away all opposition and secured its passage. The originator of this beneficent measure was Miss Dorethea L. Dix, the female philanthropist, whom some of the papers of that day called "the crazy Angel." Mr. Dobbin represented this District in Congress. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Franklin Pearce for the Presidency. A well-timed speech, very short and to the point, made by him in that body, secured to Mr. Dobbin a seat in Pearce's Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy. His law partner used to say that he always left it to Mr. Dobbin to fix their fees, as he had the knack of getting good fees and at the same time leaving clients well satisfied. He died in 1857.

Mr. Shepherd confined himself more closely to his profession, and was probably the stronger lawyer of the two. He was a diligent reader of the Reports, and his recollection of decided cases was wonderful and served him in good stead in his practice and after he was promoted to the Bench. He died in 1869.

Archibald A. T. Smith is a familiar name on our court rolls, both as a member of the Bar, and Clerk and Master in Equity—he made an acceptable court official for many years.

Walter A. Huske succeeded to the office of Clerk and Master. He was a well read lawyer and safe counsellor, but averse to public speaking. His fate was a sad one. "Melancholy marked him for her own"—and his mental light went out in darkness.

Joseph W. Evans was a member of our Bar—a tall, dignified, and pleasant gentleman, justly esteemed for his excellent qualities. After practicing here a few years, he removed to Smithfield, and afterwards to Raleigh.

William H. Haigh, the graceful speaker and elegant writer, was one of us. He was a man of ability, and was tendered the office of U. S. District Attorney for North Carolina, but declined it. In doing so, he probably made a mistake; as it was a position which his talents would have enabled him to fill creditably. Mr. Haigh reported the trial of Ann K. Simpson, one of the *causes celebres* tried here.

William S. Mullins forced his way to the front, by virtue of native talent, under discouraging circumstances. His utterance was rapid and his command of language remarkable. He moved to South Carolina, retired from the practice, and went into Railroading.

James Banks, the bonnie Scotchman and historiographer of Flora McDonald had full swing in his day. His Scotch clients rallied manfully to his support. Mr. Banks removed to Florida. He used to tell with great glee one of his electioneering experiences while making a small experiment for the Legislature. Before starting out regularly with the candidates, he concluded to bush it through the county in advance. While thus engaged out in the turpentine section, he came across a well begrimed son of toil, whom he mistook for a voter—after spending a good deal of time on the man, whose name was Goings, he wound up with asking him, if he wouldn't vote for him? Goings replied, I would, if the white folks would let me!

Clement G. Wright was a young gentleman of fortune, but his ambition to excel prompted him to devote his attention as closely to legal business, as if his living depended on it. He thoroughly identified himself with his client's interest, no matter how small the case. His imagination was lively and his power of description was graphic. An instance occurred in the trial of the case of Malcom Faulk *vs.* John Bradshaw, appeal from the Justices Court. Mr. Wright appeared for the plaintiff to enforce a claim of $7, the price of a pair of boots. In his address to the jury, he pictured his client at work on the boots, with the defendant standing over him giving directions: "There sat my client on his work-bench, drawing his wax ends through those seven dollar boots—and there stood John Bradshaw exhorting him—make them fine, Mr. Faulk, make them fine, with red tops and high heels!" Lt. Col. Wright died in Greensboro in March, 1865, from a wound received at Cold Harbor.

Peter Patterson was a rural attorney, resident in the western part of the county, who came to town, court weeks, to follow up appeals from the Justices' Court. He was a plain unsophisticated old gentleman without guile—a Nathaniel at the law. His 4th of July Oration, delivered in the Presbyterian Church, was a memorable one. He had a very distinguished audience, for the Governor of the State and the Internal Improvement Board happened to be present. The orator of the day paid little or no attention to old King George, the III., but he vehemently belabored the doctrine and supporters of Nullification, then quite prevalent—and wound up the subject with the exclamation—"As for John C. Calhoun, he ought to be hanged! I will now speak of the ladies."

John W. Cameron was a strong man in any position—at the Bar, on the hustings, or in the editorial chair. His familiarity with the political history of the country was thorough. He edited "The Argus," and was famous for his wit. Col. Cameron returned to Richmond, from whence he came, and represented that county in the legislature.

The Wetmore brothers—Thomas B. and George B. Wetmore—were both men of mark. They practiced law here but a short while—Thomas moved to Alabama, where he became prominent at the Bar—George moved to Richmond county—became Clerk and Master in Equity there—then moved to Rowan county, entered the Ministry and became a Doctor of Divinity.

Duncan K. MacRae was the eloquent orator, unexcelled at the Bar, on the rostrum, or in the legislative hall. His talent for public speaking developed early. In 1825, when a small boy, he delivered a welcoming address to General LaFayette on a visit to this town. He represented Cumberland in the Legislature; and afterwards made the canvass of the State for Governor in opposition to Gov. Ellis. The remark was made in reference to their canvass, that MacRae, in their joint discussions, got his revenge in advance for his defeat. Col. MacRae was of a nervous excitable temperament, which sometimes involved him in personal difficulties. He removed from Fayetteville, and lived successively at Raleigh, Newbern and Wilmington. He also resided awhile at Memphis, Tenn., and practiced law there in partnership with R. R. Heath and A. M. Lewis, all of this State. Eventually they all returned to North Carolina. During the war, Col. MacRae commanded the 5th Regiment of N. C. State Troops.

David Reid was prominent at our Bar—while not especially brilliant as a speaker, he was a man of solid good sense, well read and a safe counsellor. He represented this county in both branches of the legislature.

Benjamin F. Atkins came to the Bar here and practiced law a short while. Having a turn for political life he was sent to the legislature. While canvassing for a second term, he unfortunately became involved in a personal difficulty with Mr. Archibald McDiarmid which resulted fatally for the latter. Mr. Atkins stood his trial, was acquitted, and left the State.

Thomas S. Ashe, as State Solicitor, attended here—a man of noble presence, heart and life. He practiced law on high principles—abhorring chicanery and short cuts. While the very soul of courtesy, he was extremely sensitive, and it was dangerous to provoke him. No one ever thought of taking a liberty with him. He repeatedly represented Anson county in the legislature—was a member of Congress—and was nominated for Governor. In his riper years he occupied a seat on our Supreme Court Bench, and made a model Judge. It was remarked of this gentleman, that his mind seemed to grow and expand to the last day of his life.

We come now to our old and venerated friend William B. Wright, whose mantle of paternity, as Father of this Bar, descended upon me. We called him "*Father*," and when we wrangled too roughly, he called us his obstreperous children. He was a man of majestic form, 6 feet 4 inches high, and large in body and soul in proportion. He was noted for his practical good common sense and conservative views—for his methodical habits and close attention to business. He was a safe counsellor, and possessed, as he deserved, the respect and confidence of this community. Uniting with book learning a thorough knowledge of human nature, Mr. Wright well knew how to strike the right chord to influence the action of court and jury, and his clients got the full benefit of his experience. He had a regular client, named John Silban, who would occasionally get drunk and commit some infraction of the law. On one occasion, John was had up on some charge, and the Court was seriously thinking of sending him to jail—which was just where he did not want to go—and he depended on his counsel to keep him out. Mr. Wright, after a pathetic appeal to the court, wound up as follows: "Say to my client, go home John Silban—go home. Drink no more mean liquor—touch not, taste not, handle not—don't even smell of it!" John went home of course. Mr. Wright represented the counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the State Senate. He died in 1880.

It will be seen, from the foregoing brief notices, that during the period mentioned, the Fayetteville Bar was an especially strong one. Our town was in its palmy days, and the Bar naturally flourished with it. For it is a common mistake to suppose that lawyers prosper in times of public trouble. The community and the Bar reflect each other's condition. When one is well off, so is the other—and the converse is true. When times are hard, business at a low ebb, and money scarce, people do not feel inclined to go to law. Thus it happens, that the lawyer becomes a walking index of the condition of the community.

There was one legal gentleman, whose name has not yet been mentioned, come down from a long past generation, whose form was familiar on our streets. This was Hon. Henry Potter, U. S. District Judge for North Carolina. His commission dated back to 1801. He was the associate, in the Circuit Court, of Chief Justice John Marshall, and it was always a feather in his cap, that upon a certificate of difference of opinion in an important cause before them, his opinion was sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court. The old Judge used to say that he could always count on the best wishes of half of the people of the State for his health and safety: that when the Whigs were in power, the Democrats hoped that he might be spared until a Democratic administration came in, and when the Democrats were in power, the Whigs hoped that he might hold out until a Whig administration came in. During Fillmore's Administration the report got out and reached Raleigh that Judge Potter was dangerously ill. A member of the Raleigh Bar, who had judicial aspirations, fell in with a Fayetteville gentleman on his way home from the North, and he requested his Fayetteville friend to find out, as soon as he got home, Judge Potter's condition and write back to him at once. In those days travelling from Raleigh down this way was by stage, crossing the Campbellton bridge and arriving here in the morning before breakfast. As the stage passed the market house that morning, the first object that attracted the passenger's attention was Judge Potter leaving the market with a great fat turkey in his hand! The gentleman reported to Raleigh by return mail what he had seen, and there were no more inquiries about the Judge's health. Judge Potter contributed Potter's Justice to the profession, and aided in the revisal of the Statute Laws of the State in 1820. He died at a very advanced age in 1857.

I have been cracking jokes at the expense of others—it is hardly fair that I should escape altogether. The week after getting my County Court license, I attended Anson Court, where I was sworn in as a member of the Bar. The County Solicitor, William R. Myers, by way of introducing me to the good people of Anson, associated me with himself in the prosecution of a plain case on the State Docket. The jury had no trouble in convicting the defendant. While I was sitting in the bar feeling good over the verdict, one of the jury came around, and, tapping me on the shoulder, said; "Buxton, the jury didn't think that fellow was guilty, but they didn't like to discourage a young man!"

Here, perhaps, my notice of the Fayettevill Bar might well close; and yet I feel that I ought to pay "the passing tribute of a sigh" and scatter a few flowers over the graves of my younger brethren, who, within my day, came and went.

There was Bartholomew Fuller—an able lawyer well read in his profession and in general literature. He was an excellent accountant, and excelled as a draughtsman of legal documents. Mr. Fuller filled satisfactorily the position of Auditor in the Treasury Department under Buchanan's administration. He and his brother, Judge Thomas C. Fuller, composed the strong law firm of Fuller & Fuller. He removed to Durham and died in 1882.

Malcom J. McDuffie was the artificer of his own fortune, and worked his way up from A. A. McKethan's carriage shop to a creditable position at the Bar. Solemn looking as a judge, he was the very embodiment of fun. After representing the county in the legislature, he removed to Texas.

Jesse T. Warden was a natural born court clerk. After practicing law a short while and becoming familiar with legal proceedings, he was placed by the people in his proper position, and kept the court records which he had helped to make.

Joseph Baker, Jr.,—quiet and unobtrusive, but attentive to his clients' interests—fell in battle and sleeps among the unknown dead.

John W. Baker, Jr., having served a novitiate at the law as Clerk of the Superior Court, became so enamored with the profession and practice, that he quit the desk and joined the fraternity inside the bar. He was a lawyer of quick perception and readiness in repartee, and was considered especially strong in a rough and tumble debate.

Henry Mullins—of bright promise—and in early youth—he too died on the field of battle.

Henry William Horne—brought up in the law office of William B. Wright—after coming to the Bar, moved out West. His prospects of success were fair, but disease settled on his mental faculties and he was brought back a wreck, and died at Pittsboro.

William McL. McKay—who does not remember "the Doctor?"—for that is what we all called him, and he answered to the name. Col. McKay was half way through life, before he concluded to be a lawyer, but his energy and business application made up for lost time. He not only reached the Bar, but the legislature also, if that is a good place to go to. His spirits were indomitable and his humor irrepressible even under adverse circumstances. During the occupation of Fayetteville, in 1865, by Gen. Sherman's army—eighty thousand strong—brother McKay, after a day or two of seclusion, ventured out into the street. He met a Federal officer who inquired: "Old gentleman what is the population of this town?" McKay, who was born and raised here all his life, replied: "I don't know, sir—the population has increased very much in the last few days!" The officer laughed and walked on. Mr. McKay died in 1877.

Benjamin R. Huske was a favorite son of Fayetteville, whom every body liked, and whose prospects were very bright. His noble character, his kindly disposition, his cordial manners, his growing practice and mastery of the profession, all gave promise of usefulness and success in life. It was otherwise ordained. He too fell a victim to remorseless war. To me his intimate friend and companion on many a trip to court, his memory is like the sweet music of Ossian's dream—sweet, but mournful to the soul.

Neill McKay—"little Neill," as we called him—was a lawyer of great push and energy, and was State Solicitor on this circuit. His forte lay in the power of grouping facts and weaving out of them a web of circumstantial evidence amounting to demonstration. A guilty man rarely escaped him. This faculty made him strong as a jury lawyer in his civil practice, especially in land suits, when the question of location was in dispute. At Moore Court, in his earlier days, Mr. McKay, much to the amusement of the bystanders, came to the assistance of the Judge, before whom one of his clients was convicted with rather a surprising suggestion as to the disposition to be made of the defendant. Judgment being prayed for, his Honor remarked: "I understand the defendant, George Moore, is an old offender, and that he has been sent to jail repeatedly for fighting, and now here he is convicted again—I don't know what to do with him." Thereupon his counsel suggested: "May it please your Honor, I think if George was put in the stocks for about half an hour, it would have a good effect!" It was a stroke of genius on the part of counsel. He knew he could not beg off his client, who was very averse to going to jail, and did not mind being put in the stocks. The Judge adopted the suggestion at once. The defendant rather enjoyed the novelty of his position, with an admiring crowd around him—as for the disgrace of the thing, that went for nothing with him. Mr. McKay came here from Harnett, and afterwards returned to that county, which he represented in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention of 1865.

Archibald R. McDonald, of Moore county rode this circuit as State Solicitor for a brief period. He was an easy going, good natured old gentleman of Scotch descent; and was strong in the affections of his native county, which repeatedly honored him as its representative in the Constitutional Convention and in the Legislature of the State.

William H. McGary entered the Bar from the mercantile profession—practiced law here a short while, and then went abroad. He died in Washington City.

John K. Strange, son of Judge Strange, was a promising young member of our Bar, who removed to Carthage. He died early, the victim of consumption.

James C. Dobbin, Jr., adopted his father's profession; and was in many respects his father's counterpart—resembling him in features, manners, disposition and mental qualities. Success seemed to await him—but his life was cut short by a fall from his office window.

Benjamin Robinson was another of our younger brethren—a man of sprightly intellect—a good speaker and writer, and in some respects a genius. He bore a Captain's commission in the 5th Regiment of N. C. Troops, and received a wound which crippled him for life. Capt. Robinson died in Florida.

This closes our mortuary list of the Fayetteville Bar.

Peace to their ashes!

It is now time to pay our respects to the Judges of old times who held our Courts here. There were giants in those days, and old Romans too.

David F. Caldwell looms up—a man of stern presence and iron will—a terror to evil doers and the upholder of the majesty of the law. His specialty was to unravel fraud in all its ramifications. He declared, that he could smell fraud 40 miles! On the trial of a cause at Moore Court, he became satisfied that one of the witnesses had sworn falsely. The witness was ordered into custody—a bill for perjury was sent against him to the grand jury, and found a true bill—the accused was placed on trial, convicted, and whipped before the Judge left the court. His ideas of proper deportment in court were very strict and rigidly enforced. A pert witness on one occasion made reply to a question asked by counsel—"No sirree, Mr. Bob Jenkins!" Judge Caldwell directed the clerk to enter a fine of $15 against the witness—adding by way of discrimination—"$5 for the *sirree*, and $10 for the Bob Jenkins." While holding court in Harnett, there was a hung jury, who stayed out all night. The Judge, in passing into court next morning, saw the officer in charge of the jury standing at the door, and inquired of him, "how do the jury stand?" The officer informed him—and he replied sternly, "How dare you know, sir?" Judge Caldwell took great pains in instructing new clerks in their duties, and especially in making proper entries—always requiring them to keep a rough docket, which he supervised and corrected every morning.

Judge Caldwell was a great stickler for the right of the Bar. On one occasion he fined a well to do defendant, who appeared before him on the State Docket without counsel and was convicted, the somewhat singular amount of ten dollars and five cents. The Judge explained the figures in this way: "The defendant ought to have paid a lawyer $10 to appear for him, and I should have fined him five cents only; as he would not employ a lawyer, I was determined he should not profit by his failure to do so."

During the trial of an important cause at Sampson court, the house was crowded and every seat inside the bar was filled. A young lawyer, unknown to Judge Caldwell, was standing outside the railing, watching a chance to get a seat inside. A seat having become vacant, he saw his chance, and placing one hand on the railing sprang over into the bar, but before he could take the seat, the Judge stamped his foot and stormed out: "Get out of here, sir!" and the young gentleman immediately whirled back greatly confused. One of the lawyers arose and informed the court that the young gentleman was Mr. Slocum, a member of the Sampson bar. Judge Caldwell turned to Mr. Slocum, and in the blandest voice, with a benignant wave of the hand, said to him: "Walk around, brother Slocumb, and take a seat inside the bar."

Judge Caldwell had a habit of talking to himself, which once got him into a personal collision with Mr. Fisher. They were both members of the Salisbury bar and were on friendly terms at the time. In walking past Mr. Fisher in the court room, he remarked to himself: "This is a very poor court." Mr. Fisher misunderstanding the remark and supposing it was addressed to himself, inquired, "Did you say I was a very poor shoat?" Caldwell replied: "No I did not, but you are!" Whereupon a breach of the peace ensued on the spot.

Judge Romulus M. Saunders was a judicial functionary of a different type. He was a man of abrupt manners, robust common sense, and did not stand much on form and ceremony. Technicalities did not disturb him in the least—he brushed them aside, like he would cobwebs. He wanted to do right, and he always thought his own way was right. In trying causes, he generally took charge of the case and conducted it his own way. He was not long in discovering on which side the merits lay, and he sided accordingly. Counsel on his side of the case could sit quietly by and let the counsel on the other side do all the scuffling with the Judge, who was certain to be equal to the occasion. He tried a Pollard-Breckenridge case at Harnett, and opened his charge to the jury in this way: "Gentlemen of the jury, female virtue is as lovely in the cottage as in the hall. I tried a case of this sort in Rockingham county, and the jury sized the defendant's pile—sized his pile, gentlemen! It will be for you to say, whether female virtue is as highly prized in Harnett county, as it is in Rockingham county."

His apology to lawyer Angus R. Kelly, whom he had cut off at the knees in the trial of a case at Richmond court, was characteristic. The Judge, observing at the dinner table that Mr. Kelly seemed hurt and somewhat offish, turned to him and said: "Kelly, you are a fool—you got mad to-day!" Everybody laughed, brother Kelly included, and kindly relations were restored.

With all his roughness, Judge Saunders, as a companion, was genial, entertaining and instructive. He had filled many important positions at home and abroad—was familiar with public men and measures—was himself a great party leader—had large experience in public life—and was a most agreeable conversationist. The last time he was on this circuit, I had the pleasure of his company on the way to Harnett court, and took him to the house of my old friend Col. Alexander Elliott, where we were most hospitably entertained. The Judge was in his happiest vein and delighted us all with his conversation. On leaving next morning, Col. Elliott thanked him for the visit, and begged him to repeat it when opportunity offered. The Judge, whose sobriquet given him by political opponents was "Old Roan," replied: "Old Roan knows when the provender is good, and will be certain to come again!"

Judge Saunders' true sphere was politics—he dipped into the law and came back to the Bench at odd times. He was the propounder of the celebrated two-third majority rule in the National Convention, which defeated Van Buren of a re-nomination for the Presidency and occasioned the nomination of James K. Polk. He filled many public offices—represented Caswell and Wake counties in the Legislature—was Attorney-General, member of Congress, Minister to Spain, U. S. Commissioner on French Claims, and twice elected to the Superior Court Bench. Such was the facility with which he acquired office, that his old political competitor, Henry W. Miller, declared on the stump, that while General Saunders was a firm believer in the doctrine of rotation in office, he meant thereby, rolling out of one office into another. While Judge Saunders may not have overlooked himself in his political struggles—it must be conceded that he also kept an eye to the public welfare. He was a great advocate of Internal Improvements and contributed largely to the development of the resources of the State.

William H. Battle was a favorite Judge on this circuit. His amiable disposition, invariable courtesy, great patience and perfect fairness endeared him to the profession. Counsel, who tried their causes before him, had the satisfaction of having them fully heard and considered: if after this, the causes were lost, the counsel were generally satisfied that they ought not to have been gained, and so advised their clients. Judge Battle was for many years Reporter to the Supreme Court—his familiarity with the decisions was remarkable—he had them at his fingers end. Judge Battle presided here at the trial of Mrs. Ann K. Simpson, already referred to, charged with the murder of her husband by poison. The best legal talent was engaged on both sides. The State was represented by the Solicitor, Thomas S. Ashe, assisted by James C. Dobbin. On the side of the defense appeared Robert Strange, Warren Winslow and Duncan K. McRae. The evidence made a strong case against the prisoner. After the argument commenced there was a continuous session until the close. The Judge concluded his charge at 3 o'clock in the morning. The verdict was not guilty. There is an incident connected with the case, which does not appear in the report. One of the jury, old Mr. Archy McGregor, was asked after the verdict, how they came to acquit, in view of the evidence. His reply was: "Toot man, toot—we could not hang a woman: if we could have *whooped* her, we would have found her guilty!"

Judge Battle was thrice promoted to the Supreme Court Bench, and was a most valuable addition to that Court. From his readiness to cite decided cases, his associates called him their Index.

Richmond M. Pearson was a very great Judge. He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Common Law—in fact he knew it all. What he knew, he had the faculty of imparting to others. This was the secret of his great success as a Law preceptor. He educated more Law students and did it better, than any other man in the State. They left his Law-school at Richmond Hill thoroughly prepared—and his devoted friends for life. Originality was his predominant characteristic. He was accustomed to do his own thinking—a decided case had but little weight with him unless founded in common sense and supported by the reason of the thing. His power of mental abstraction and analysis was wonderful. He could hear a Bill in Equity read one time, and although involved and intricate in the relations stated, with many parties and complicated rights—yet he would take it all in and retain the whole, until he had sifted out redundant and immaterial statements—and he would then resolve what was material into its constituent parts, and then determine the rights of the respective parties in the subject matter of the suit. He was no multiplier of words—his style was plain and simple—seeing things clearly himself, he made them clear to others. His illustrations were always forcible—sometimes drawn from homely subjects for the purpose of being better understood by plain people. Thus in describing the effect of a fraudulent debt, inserted in a deed of trust, vitiating the whole instrument, he says: One bad egg will spoil the omelet. Describing the relation which the Hay Mount residents, doing business in Fayetteville, sustained toward the Town—he calls them *amphibious citizens*. Giving the reasons for taking upon himself the vows made by his sponsors for him in Baptism by receiving the rite of confirmation, he said: A man under bond, ought to surrender himself in exoneration of his Bail.

When Judge Pearson was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench and made Chief Justice, it was universally conceded that the right man had reached the right place.

Judge Matthias E. Manly often rode our Circuit—he was a learned lawyer and a stern presiding officer—very deliberate and precise—just and inflexible. He rarely mitigated a sentence, when once pronounced. He tried a man named Bartlett here for bigamy—and on conviction he had the prisoner shaved, branded on the cheek with the letter B, whipped three times, and imprisoned six months.

Judge Manly also reached the Supreme Court Bench.

Judge John L. Bailey was another of the old-time Judges. He was a sound lawyer—able, patient and courteous—mild and humane. He dealt out justice, tempered with Mercy. In his declining years, he removed to Asheville and returned to the practice of the law.

Judges John M. Dick and Thomas Settle, Sr., were familiar names and faces on this circuit. Neither had any marked peculiarities—both rendered good service to the State in their day and generation. There was one good fortune common to them both. Each was the father of a distinguished son—both of whom became Supreme Court Judges of the State, and U. S. District Judges, one for the Western District of North Carolina, the other for Florida.

John W. Ellis was a youthful Judge, who stepped from this political arena to the Bench, and from the Bench to the gubernatorial chair. He was Governor when the War commenced, and refused to comply with President Lincoln's requistion for troops in 1861.

The still older Judges—Ruffin, Daniel and Nash—I appeared before and have their names appended, as Supreme Court Judges, to my Law license. I never saw them preside in the Superior Court. Their record is to read in our report and is familiar to you. All three are mighty men of the Law—but of the three, Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin was preeminently great.

There are other Judges of the old regime, but of more recent date, who have held court here, and are now passed away—the loveable Gilliam, the brilliant Person, the eloquent Osborne, the clear-headed Heath, the sedate French, and our own Shepherd, the peer of them all. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., my college mate and life-long friend, held a Judge's Commission for a short while in this class, but he was never with us—later on he did effective service on the Supreme Court Bench. When he laid down the law, he gave no uncertain sound.

Among the results of the war, both Benches were vacated. Three Supreme Court Judges were elected in 1866 to start that court anew—they were Pearson, Battle and Reade; the last alone survives. Eight Judges were elected, at the same time, to re-open the Superior Courts—Barnes, Warren, Fowle, Gilliam, Mitchell, Shipp, Merrimon and Buxton; the last alone survives.

Brethren of the Fayetteville Bar, I have called the roll of the dead Judges, who within my recollection have presided in our old court room. As they did their duty, imperfectly it may be, but as it was given them to see it, may their rest be in peace. As for our Brethren, who have gone before, may the sod rest lightly on them and the grass grow green upon their graves.

"Cover them with beautiful flowers;
Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours."

And now old Court House—farewell, farewell! Past busy actors within your walls have gone; now, you too must go. You have heard the trials of dead suitors, the testimony of dead witnesses, the pleadings of dead Advocates, the utterances of dead Judges, the verdicts of dead Jurors, the voices of dead Clerks, the calls of dead Sheriffs. Walls have ears—they listen to tales of woe, and wrong and crime, and human suffering. Within their hearing have been uttered cries of distress and exclamations of joy: tears and smiles, sobs and sounds of mirth—alternate allotment of human life—were familiar to you. Within those precincts have occurred the triumphs of right—and, sometimes, failures of justice.

All is silent now. Time has laid its changeful hand upon the Temple of Justice and its votaries, upon the legal system and Constitution of the State.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new!"

Disappear County Courts and Courts of Equity—Writs and special pleadings—slavery—imprisonment for debt—and implements of torture. John Doe and Richard Roe are themselves ejected, and Jacob Morland has made default forever.

Enter County Commissioners and County Government—the Code of Civil Procedure—Homestead and personal property exemption—Protection to married women—Claim and Delivery, crop liens, chattel mortgages—and the Penitentiary.

We have left our old legal home and brought our Penates with us—images of justice and truth. Justice is eternal! Let its picture still hang upon our walls, its likeness enshrined in our hearts, and its principles govern our conduct. *Fiat Justitia, Cœlum ruat.*

Let the old Court Bell still ring:

"Ring out the false, ring in the true!"

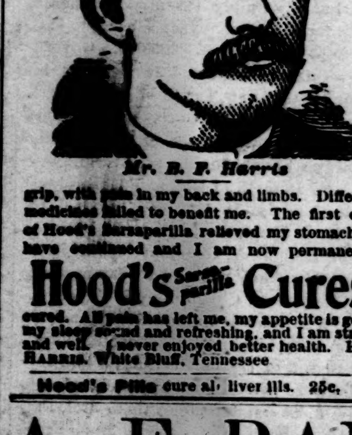
Magna est Veritas, et prevalabit.

Farewell, Old Court House, farewell, farewell!

Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria.

I Was Sick

Every day, suffering with stomach, liver and kidney trouble, also from after effects of the



Mr. B. F. Harris

grip, with pain in my back and limbs. Different medicines failed to benefit me. The first dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved my stomach. I have continued and I am now permanently

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

cured. All pain has left me, my appetite is good, my sleep sound and refreshing, and I am strong and well. I never enjoyed better health. B. F. HARRIS, White Bluff, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

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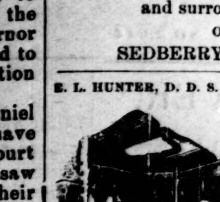

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Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

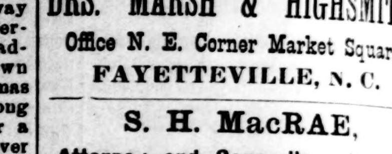
LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

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Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money*.

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To be convinced call in at their

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THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.

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D. A. McMILLAN,

44 South Person Street,

still in favor of the "nimble sixpence" of fifty years ago to the "slow shilling" of to-day, has in store a large and complete stock of

STAPLE

—AND—

Fancy Groceries,

to which special attention as to Quality and Price is invited.

FLOUR—ALL GRADES; SUGARS, TEAS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSES; BACON SIDES, HAMS & SHOULDERS; CANNED GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY; CRACKERS, CANDIES and PICKLES; DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, &c.

IRONSTONE CHINA,

both heavy and light.

—ALSO—

Glassware, Lamp Goods, Looking Glasses, Tin Chamber Sets, Fancy Earthen Chamber Sets, Tea Trays; a large lot of Tinware especially for wholesale trade.

D. A. McMILLAN.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE

of every kind.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jun 7, 1894.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

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THURSDAY.....JULY 5, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

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☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MCCAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. J. MCDONALD—Removal.
ROSE & LEAK—Bargains of the Season.
ROSE & LEAK—W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe.
J. T. WELSH—Blacksmithing—Farriery.
HARTFORD CHEMICAL CO.—Wanted—see Special.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—New Mackerel and Herring.
PRESIDENT WINSTON—University of North Carolina.
A. THOMSON—Excursion to Southport and the Sea.
C. M. WATSON & Co.—Aprieots, Pears, &c. —see Specials.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Make Engines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, &c.
TO THE DEMOCRATIC, THIRD PARTY AND REPUBLICAN Voters of Grand Old Cumberland and Surrounding Country.

Mr. W. J. McDonald's new building is a fine addition to the South side of Hay street.

All persons holding OBSERVER prize coupons will please send them in so we can assort them as we go along.

A Whist Party was given at the Hotel LaFayette Tuesday night in honor of Miss Bogue of Brooklyn. Delightful refreshments were served during the evening.

Justice MacRae presided at the Court House on the occasion of Judge Buxton's address, and it was upon Col. Sutton's motion that a copy of the address was asked for publication.

Mr. N. L. Ray, of Cedar Creek, marketed last week some fine Irish potatoes of the Early Rose variety. These are unsurpassed as yet by any that we have seen or heard of.

A Relic from the Old Court House.

Capt. Benj. R. Huske discovered among the ancient things unearthed in moving to the new Court House a quaint old hair trunk containing the papers of his great-great grandfather, John Hogg, who was Clerk of the court before the Revolution.

The L. M. A. Band returned from Morehead Monday night. They were treated royally while there and returned covered with honors. We have heard several gentlemen who were at Morehead during the Band's stay there say that they played as well as any band in the State.

Death of Capt. J. M. Walker.

His many friends throughout the State will be grieved to learn of the death of Capt. J. M. Walker, which occurred at Blowing Rock on Monday. An extended notice of this fine old-time gentleman will appear next week.

University of North Carolina.

See ad. of University in our columns and write to President Winston at Chapel Hill for catalogue with pictures of buildings, also for little hand-book entitled "University Education, what it means and how to get it."

Third District.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District, the convention for nominating a candidate for Congress for said district will meet at Dunn, Harnett county, on July 19th, 1894.

W. E. MURCHISON, Ch'n.
J. S. BIZZELL, Sec'y.

We observe that correspondents of the Charlotte Observer and other Western papers are prominently mentioning the name of ex-Lieut. Governor Stedman for the Senatorship. What a blessed day for North Carolina that would be if Waddell and Stedman should happen to be our next Senators! and what a poetic consummation.

Melons.

A colored man in Cross Creek Township was first to market water melons here this season. Melons are plentiful. Messrs. C. M. Watson & Co. received eleven hundred on Tuesday which is the largest consignment from abroad ever made to one house in this city. They were from Georgia, and unusually fine.

Death of Miss McMillan.

Miss Mary McMillan, a venerable lady, sister of our late esteemed townsman, Mr. Hector McMillan, died on Friday at the residence of her nephew, Mr. W. B. McMillan, at the advanced age of 82. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from the Presbyterian church, of which denomination the deceased lady was a highly esteemed and consistent member.

Carolina Beach.

The Steamboat Murchison is chartered to run between Carolina Beach and Wilmington. The managers are fortunate in securing this steamer, one of the best boats of the Cape Fear River Line, for she is commodious and speedy. Being of light draft and independent of steering to a channel course she can make the voyage either way, a distance of 13 miles, in 45 minutes. She is a vast improvement over the Clarence, and, thus facilitating transportation must largely increase the popularity of this delightful Resort by the Sea.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners met July 2d, present J. M. Lamb, G. G. Graham, M. Hall, and G. A. McDonald.

The appointment of W. W. Cole on the committee to make settlement with the Sheriff, was confirmed.

The Sheriff and Treasurer made their regular monthly reports. The Register of Deeds made his report. He issued 11 marriage licenses during the month of June, and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for county tax on same.

The committee appointed at last meeting to make settlement with the Sheriff on back taxes, made their report, which was adopted and ordered recorded.

The following persons were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors for twelve months:

W. M. Pate, Lutterloh building, on West side of Gillespie street.

W. J. McDonald in the McDonald building South side of Hay street.

George Deaver, McKinnon building on North side of Person street.

J. A. Burns, Whitfield building, West side of Gillespie street.

J. A. Burns & Co., in the Ransom Burns building, East side Gillespie street.

Hotel LaFayette, Hotel LaFayette building.

Jno. R. Hall, North side of Person street.

J. M. Martin, North side Person street.

R. H. Buckingham, North side Person street.

E. L. Clark, South side Person street.

E. R. Pool, South side Person street.

F. S. Maultsby, Northeast side Person street.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Thomas M. Rose is at home.

Mr. C. B. Mallett is on a visit to his family on Rowan street.

The family of Rev. J. H. Edwards are visiting relatives in South Carolina.

Miss Marion Mallett has gone to Chapel Hill to take the Teacher's Summer course.

Messrs. Paul and Frank Slocomb have returned home from college for the summer vacation.

A. L. Tolar, of Valdosta, Ga., but formerly of this county, is now on a visit to relatives here.

Capt. P. B. Winn has received the election to the chair of Mathematics in Quitman University, Ark.

Mrs. Jno. McNeill who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Thos. Moore on Maiden Lane, returns home to-day.

The steamer Murchison has been chartered by Mr. Kure, of Wilmington, and is now running between that place and Carolina Beach.

Big Ike (Mr. Hill Humphreys) has moved to the city, with Headquarters at F. W. Thornton's clothing store, having purchased Mr. Thornton's clothing stock, and in another column appears his salutatory.

Reduced Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. R'y will sell tickets at reduced rates to Newbern on July 2d to 6th, final limit July 9th, from Greensboro $5.20; Maxton $4.35; Rural Hall $6.85; Sanford $3.65.

To Winston-Salem July 17th, 18th, final limit July 20th, from Fayetteville $6.15; Greensboro $150; Maxton $7.55; Rural Hall 65 cts.; Sanford $4.75; Wilmington $8.95.

To Red Springs on account of Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, July 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th; final limit July 30. Continuous passage in each direction.

The Fourth of July.

The 4th of July passed off without special incident. The crowd in town was orderly and very quiet. The procession, under the leadership of Messrs. John McDuffie and T. H. McLean, was, we are informed, between five and six hundred strong, white and black included. Speeches were made at sundry points by members of the three parties—by Sam. H. MacRae, Esq., Democrat, (who, by the way, displayed very decided oratorical power); by A. H. Slocomb, Esq., Republican; and by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Populist.

Return of Mr. and Mrs. Remsburg.

Mr, and Mrs. E. L Remsburg, whose marriage was noticed week before last, have just returned from a delightful wedding trip to Morehead City. Our people welcome the happy pair back, and wish them a long life in the old town and abounding good fortune. Mr. Remsburg is one of our most highly esteemed citizens, while his bride, the sister of the Rev. J. H. Edwards, is one of the charming and accomplished daughters of Fayetteville that adorn its social life.

Miss Fowler.

Miss Jesse Fowler, of Statesville, won the gold medal in the musical contest of the Teacher's Assembly at Morehead last week. She is a pupil at Peace Institute, and was a pupil of Mrs. Fannie Morrow. She is pleasantly remembered here in Fayetteville in connection with the melodrama Penelope, that was played in Williams Hall last spring, when she evinced marked ability as a pianist, much to the delight of the audience present on that occasion.

The Primaries.

As already noticed, primaries will be held in the out-of-town Townships on Saturday, and in Cross Creek on Friday (tomorrow) evening, for the selection of delegates to the County convention which is called for this day week in the City Hall.

Following is the number of delegates to which each township is entitled, as we learn from Chairman McNeill:

	Votes.
Little River,	2
Beaver Dam,	3
Carver's Creek,	4
Gray's Creek,	3
Quewhiffle,	5
Black River,	2
Flea Hill,	4
Rockfish,	13
Cedar Creek,	5
Seventy-First,	9
Cross Creek,	43
Total,	93

Let every Democratic voter attend, or forever after hold his peace!

I. O. O. F.

The Grand Encampment will meet here on August 1st, 1894. The first session will be held on that night at 8:30 oclock and will hold continuous session day and night for two or three days.

There will be not less than sixty members belonging to Encampments away from here, which together with the home patriarchs will make a membership of about seventy-five or eighty.

We understand that it is the intention of the Odd Fellows here to give the visiting patriarchs a royal time.

Mr. Jno. MacRae had no competitors for the mile bicycle race yesterday, and was therefore declared the winner of the purse. Mr. Geo. Wightman carried off the half mile race, and Mr. Isadore Rosenthal the quarter mile.

Bladen Delegates.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., June 27, 1894.

To Fayetteville Observer:

The Democratic Convention met here today. The following are the delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions, viz:

State: J. H. Thompson, H. C. Bridger, Gilmore Edwards. N. A. Currie, J. P. Council, A. Hocut, L. P. Cromartie, C. C. Lyon, A. M. McFadyen, A. Munn, J. S. Willis, J. A. Wooten, W. I Shaw. M. N. Tatum.

Congressional: Guss Bullard, G. W. Smith, Brate Singletary. A. M. Kelly, C. W. Lyon, F. Willis, J. C. Martin, R. P. Melvin, Jr., O. L. Clark. S. G. Wooten, J. C. Stemley, K. J. Braddy, R. P. Melvin, Sr., D. W. Thomas, A. A. Cromartie, W. J. McDonald, N. Robinson, J. W. Hall, E. H. Anders, Frank Sessoms, James Robeson, F. Davis, W. R. McBride. J. W. Downing, Geo. A. Graham, C. K. Council, Theo. Sessoms and E. S. Bannerman.

Judicial: R. J. McEwan, D. W. Thompson, S. N. Furguson, C. O. Mercer, W. F. McNeill, R. H. Parker. J. H. Clark, J. M. Kelly, C. V. Hines, J. D. Gilliam, R. P. Melvin, D. M. Currie. C. P. Parker, W. K. Cromartie, G. F. Melvin, F. M. Willis, R. P. Allen, W. H. G. Lucas, Wm. Whitted, G. W. Johnson, B. F. Tatum, J. M. Melvin, W. S. Clark, John Monroe, W. K. Anders, W. J. Meredith, I. J. Cain, and O. J. Tatum.

Senatorial: N. G. Gooden, J. W. C. Ballentine, J. N. Singletary, C. W. Williams, J. L. Singletary, Jas. Gillespie, Walter Culbreth, G. W. Register, G. W. Currie, W. N. Campbell, J. B. Dixon, H. H. Gilliam, T. C. Moore, J. L. Peterson, G. S. Cromartie, J. F. Parker, J. B. West, R. B. Cromartie. C. Fredere. E. H. Anders, W. B. Singletary. J. E. Willis, A. H. Cain, W. F. Melvin, A. S McKay, A. A. Clark, J. N. Corbitt, Neill Beatty.

The chairman and two secretaries were added to the list of delegates to all the conventions.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the candidacy of C. C. Lyon for Solicitor, and instructing the delegates to vote for him as long as he is a candidate. Also a resolution asking the Democratic papers in the District to publish the names of the delegates.

ISAAC H. SMITH, Chr'n.
E. T. MCCULLOD, } Secretaries.
C. M. MCLEAN, }

DIED.

MCMILLAN—In this city, Friday afternoon 29th of June, at the residence of W. B. McMillan on Green street, Miss MARY MCMILLAN, at the advanced age of 82. She was a sister of the late Hector McMillan and formerly from Robeson county.

RIDDLE—At her home in Raleigh, N. C., June 26th, Mrs. J. L. RIDDLE, sister of Mr. N. E. Youngblood, of this city.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1889.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 lbs. in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly, JOHN MORRIS.

OFFICE OF J. N. MCELROY, Druggist, ORLANDO, FLA, April 20, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, $1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead. but next morning was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully, J. N. MCELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly, ELIZA F. JONES, 16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

☞ For sale by Burwell & Dunn, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and Richardson & Parrish, Greensboro N. C.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally. acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle

Rupture, Breach, or Hernia,

permanently cured or no pay. The worst cases *guaranteed.* Phamphlet and references, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

VELNA, N. C., May 5, 1894.—I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me much good. L. D. LEONARD.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

President Cleveland's Cousin.

It has been rumored that he has it. If he would take a course of Botanic Blood Balm, the best blood purifier and building-up remedy in the world, he would soon be well It will not disappoint. Price $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Use it for all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. —*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

FREE.

A valuable 64-page medical reference book for men and women will be sent free to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps and mentioning this paper, by addressing Dr. Hathaway & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, &c.—Fresh arrival every Tuesday at 4:30 P. M.
C. M. WATSON & Co.

TALK ABOUT BIG IKE!—Come to the Jamb and look at the remarkable display of WATER MELLIONS. A car load of those luscious Georgia Melons received and they are selling out, so come quick to get any.
C. M. WATSON & Co.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesmen to carry our side line. Liberal commission. HARTFORD CHEMICAL Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Terms $15.00 per month. Apply at residence on Maiden Lane or Book Store. THOS. F. MOORE.

A FULL LINE OF TOILET SOAPS, embracing new and popular as well as the old, reputable styles. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES; Dressing Combs; Fine Combs. A full assortment. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

EXCELLENT TEAS—fresh. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, Jr., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

J. C. HUSKE, Agent for the HAPPY VALLEY VINEYARD WINE. Orders received at J. H. Robinson, Jr.'s Furniture Store. Good native wine one dollar a gallon.

Childrens Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Boweis and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞ EVERY PACKAGE has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

University of North Carolina.

INCLUDES THE COLLEGE,
THE UNIVERSITY,
THE LAW SCHOOL,
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
—AND THE—
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

College tuition $60.00 a year; board $7.00 to $13.00 a month.
Session begins SEPTEMBER 6th.
Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

LIDDELL COMPANY,
—OF—
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

MAKE ENGINES,
SAW MILLS,
COTTON PRESSES,
PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
SHAFT BEARINGS,
SMOKE STACKS,
MILL SPINDLES AND MILL WORK GENERALLY.

They sell boilers of all sizes, gins, pipe and pipe fittings. Farmers can deal direct by writing them.

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE BERLINERS AND LONDONERS DRINK;

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE AMERICAN DRINK;
PREPARED BY
VAN HOUTEN
—AND—
WALTER BAKER.

Our Green, Black
—AND—
English Breakfast Teas

ARE APPRECIATED BY THE BEST TRADE.

SARATOGA CHIPS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

R. M. PRIOR.

2—8—94

ON NEXT SUNDAY
ROSE & LEAK
WHO APPRECIATE A
INTEND TO MAKE THINGS VERY INTERESTING FOR THEIR PATRONS.
TO LADIES
WHO APPRECIATE A
REALLY GOOD THING,
THIS SALE WILL BE WORTH THE TROUBLE OF INVESTIGATING, AS IT WILL BE A
General Surprise Party,
and the Bargains of the Season.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.

EXCURSION
To Southport and the Sea.
Tuesday, July 10, 1894.
ROUND TRIP $1.50 ROUND TRIP

I have so arranged that any wishing to visit Wilmington, Carolina Beach or Southport, may do so, remaining until we take our run *out to sea.* Returning we take you all in. A day of delightful rest ladened with pleasure and healthful breezes that drive care from the anxious brow. Come join us—ample accommodations.

Reserved Car Seats 25c Extra.
C. A. THOMSON.

REMOVAL.
W. J. McDONALD

has removed from his old stand on Green Street to Hay Street.

Having purchased and remodeled the old building (formerly owned by M. Faulk,) he is now prepared to serve the public with the *very best of*

Whiskies,
Brandies,
Wines,
CIGARS, &c.

—PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO— ORDERS.
W. J. McDONALD.

BLACKSMITHING!
FARRIERY!

First-class Repairing on Buggies, Wagons and Carts.

Trimming and Painting in First-class Style.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

ALL WORK RECEIVES MY CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

J. T. WELSH,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

New Mackerel and Herring.
Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee,

SUCH ALL MUST HAVE.
MAPLE SUGAR, down.
BUCKWHEAT, down.
PICKLES, down.

The three last mentioned we offer low down in price.

Candies from 10c.

—UP TO 80 CENTS PER POUND—
Choice Cakes and Crackers,
We carry the very best.
MOLASSES, SYRUP AND VINEGAR.
MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER AND CHEESE.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Pianos!
Organs!!
Ivers and Pond
—AND—
LESTER PIANOS,
WILCOX AND WHITE ORGANS,

SOLD FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN.
For Organs $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.
—CALL AND EXAMINE THESE— INSTRUMENTS.

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.'S
Book and Music House.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

ADMIRAL CIGARETTES

ARE STILL POPULAR.
THEY ARE NOT MADE BY
A TRUST.

Opera Lights Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST MADE.
You Should Try Them.
At
A. J. COOK & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

To The Democratic, Third Party and Republican Voters of Grand Old Cumberland and Surrounding Country.

Being a stranger in your midst and expecting to sojourn with you for a short time, and one who is interested in the welfare of our country, and after having traveled over a large portion of the universe, hearing the different views of the most wonderful minds of what is best for the country. the writer has come to this conclusion like a great many others, that he alone is competent to settle this great financial squabble that has staggered the greatest minds from the days of George Washington to the present day. Why, George Washington the father of our country would blush were he to hear this mighty question discussed by some claiming to belong to these different political parties, Democrats, Third Party and Republicans.

What can we do to redeem the country, to bring prosperity and happiness as we had it in the days of our forefathers. I ask is it not perfectly natural for son to follow the footsteps of his father. The reader will answer it is. The writer will ask them have we not gone astray, have we not deserted the paths, the paths of our forefathers. The reader answe s we have. Then let us come to a halt and set ourselves aright.

Let such laws be established as our forefathers prospered under. Give us the Banking system, same as before the war. Do away with the Homestead and assignments and give us the old 40 shillings like our fore-fathers had, and last but best the whipping post, and close up the penitentiary, the play-house that encourages so many to plunder and steal. Third Party, Republican and Democratic voters insist on your candidate to establish the above and take my word that the country will prosper. The cry of hard times will be a thing of the past and Big Ike the great American Bankrupt dealer will not have the advantage of his brother merchant buying stock at 40, 50 and 87½ cents on the dollar and selling them at 75 cents on the dollar like he is the Frank Thornton stock, which he purchased on Friday, June 29th, 1894, at a great sacrifice. Such is the case and such will be until the above is accomplished.

Reader the writer desires no office in the gift of the people, he simply desires to close out the tremendous stock he has purchased of Mr. Thornton, and when this is done and he is convinced that he can make more money in Fayetteville than Newbern, he proposes to move here and be a citizen of old Cumberland.

We would especially call your attention to our great sacrifice sale of young men's, youth's and boy's clothing. It is only once in a life time that you have such an opportunity to purchase such good articles with so little money.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN,
FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3.$2.50 $2. BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Democratic Township and County CONVENTIONS!

The Democratic Convention of Cumberland County is called to meet in Fayetteville on THURSDAY, JULY 12th, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County at the Congressional Convention at Dunn on July 19th, at the Judicial Convention at Fayetteville on August 1st, and at the State Convention at Raleigh on August 8th.

The Democrats of the County are hereby notified to meet in their respective Townships at their usual places of meeting, on

SATURDAY, JULY 7th,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent them in said County Convention, with the exception of Cross Creek, which will meet on

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 6th,
AT CITY HALL.

The several Township Executive Committees are requested to give further notice of said meetings.

Let there be a full attendance.

By order of Executive Committee.
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Chairman.

June 25th, 1894.

PROCEEDING FOR DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA } In Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }
Samuel D. Stokes vs. Annie Stokes.

The defendant Annie Stokes, a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, will take notice that the Plaintiff in the above entitled action has begun a proceeding in the Superior Court of Cumberland County for divorce, returnable to the July Term thereof, at which time she may answer or demurr—failing so to do the Plaintiff will move for the relief demanded. CHAS. G. CAIN,
June 28, 1894—4t Clerk Superior Court.

M. N. RAYNOR. J. W. SHAW.

RAYNOR & SHAW,
GROCERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OUR DISPLAY OF
Fine, Fresh, Fancy Groceries
is pleasing to the beholder as well as affording satisfaction to the inner man. Orders from abroad promptly filled. We are prepared to handle any amount of
COUNTRY PRODUCE—
CHICKENS, EGGS, BUTTER, BACON, &c., &c.,
and will strive to merit a portion of your patronage.
RAYNOR & SHAW.

A SUMMER SIREN

and her Autoharp

THE AUTOHARP,

THE SWEETEST INSTRUMENT KNOWN.
For sale at
Moore's New Book and Music Store.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

You see them everywhere.
Columbia Bicycles
Their sales attest their popularity.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
--OLD DOMINION LINE--
For New York

Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7.00 P.M.
From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5.00 P. M. (Via James River.)

The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.
All first-class tickets include meals and state-room accommodation.

The two new fast and powerful steamships
Jamestown and Yorktown
Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.

For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1201 Main st., Richmond, Va., M. B Crowell, Norfolk, Va, J. N. Smith, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

General offices of Company, Pier 26, N. R. (foot of Beach st.) New York.
June 14, 1894 10t

CAROLINA BEACH.
The Popular Summer Resort on the N. C. Coast.

THE STEAMER "MURCHISON," CAPT. JNO. S. SELLERS, is running regularly to Carolina Beach, on the following schedule—

Leave Wilmington,	9:30 a m	2:00	5:15	8:30 p m
Lv Carolina Beach	6:30 a m	11:30 a m	3:00	6:30 p m

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Leave Wilmington,	9:30 a m	2:00 p m.
Lv Carolina Beach	11:30 a m	7:00 p m.

Fare for round trip 35 cents. On Sunday 25 cts. Fare to Pier and back on all boats 20 cents. Information as to Excursions or accommodations at the Beach can be obtained from the Captain on board, or by addressing H. A. KURE,
June 7, 1894. Wilmington, N. C.

"Clyde Line,"
VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.

Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wilmington, N. C..	25	20	17	14	12	10
Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers,	25	20	20	20	18	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	63	53	42	35	32	25
Charlotte, N. C.,	68	59	50	41	37	30

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Robert Fowler and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County in Book "T," No. 4, Page 431, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz:

About 556 acres of land on the C. F. & Y. V. Ry and Cross Creek, about 7 miles from Fayetteville, and known as "The Hollingsworth Land," or "Fowler Land," and bounded as in the above-recited mortgage.

Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Monday, July 7th, 1894, at 11 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
June 7, 1894.

H. H. H.

We will make some exceedingly low prices on
O. G. DOORS,
slightly soiled. We are clearing our warehouse for new car load
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
and will offer some bargains for a few days.

EVERY FARMER
who runs two-horse crop should have a
WOOD'S MOWER.
Call and see us.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

HOUSEKEEPERS
would do well to call and see one of our
Gurney's Refrigerators,
the best on the market.

The Ætna Insurance Co.
—HAS—
TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.
B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

Attention! Attention!!

TO THE NEW MEAT MARKET BELOW J. A. BURNS & CO.'S CLOTHING STORE,
—where you will find—
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON and RICHMOND SAUSAGE DAILY.
WE ALSO HANDLE CHICKENS, EGGS AND ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our motto is cleanliness and prompt attention to orders.
Goods delivered free anywhere in the city. Orders solicited.
Respectfully,
VANN & NEWBERRY.

New Spring Clothing.
A HANDSOME STOCK
JUST OPENED!

I HAVE SELECTED A STOCK OF
Gents' Clothing
—FOR THE—
Spring Season

that challenges the admiration of every one and I am selling them at prices

Unprecedentedly Low.

My motto for this year is,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

I appreciate the fact that money is exceedingly scarce, and that every man will want to buy his

Spring and Summer Wear

for as little money as possible, and I have determined that

No One Shall Undersell Me!

Those who have so generously patronized me in the past may have an opportunity of selecting a

Suit from this Season's Stock

guaranteed to give satisfaction, both as to the quality and the price, if they will call at once. My stock has been ordered

From the Most Reliable Manufacturers,

and I will sell no article that I cannot recommend. I do not deal in Clothing exclusively, but keep in stock

Every Article of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

usually found in a first-class, well-furnished

CLOTHING HOUSE:

CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR,
SHOES, HATS,
NECK-TIES,

and every other article for use and ornamentation peculiar to the

CLOTHING TRADE.

Don't wait until the stock has been picked over, but come in right away and select your suit, and if you can't pay for it now, have it put aside for you.

Yours truly,
H. R. NOVITZKY.

The Craze.
Sterling Silver Link Sleeve Buttons

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LINE IN
Sterling Silver,
GOLD
—AND—
ROLLED GOLD PLATE,
Ladies' Blouse Buttons,
Sterling Silver
Belt Buckles.

Warren Prior & Son.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.

Nine men in the Faculty,
Curriculum in Lower Classes,
Higher Classes Elective,
Three Degrees Conferred.
CLASSICAL,
MATHEMATICAL,
LITERARY,
SCIENTIFIC,
COMMERCIAL.

Terms reasonable. Send for catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER,
PRESIDENT.

FURNITURE! FUNITURE!

BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT!

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,
Beds, Bureaus,
Washstands, Springs,
Mattresses, Tables,
Safes, Lounges,
Rockers and Strait Chairs
Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

D. R. HUFFINES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT AND BOTTLER OF THE

Robert Portner Brewery Company's

Celebrated Lager Beer

—IN—

KEGS, EXPORT

—OR—

PATENT BOTTLES,

AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SOFT DRINKS,

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rough Bicycle Test.

"Mr Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood. of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75.
G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85
Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS.

B SURE
TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or monthly payments. Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.
A. E. SHAW.

NOTICE.

HAVING JUST ENLARGED MY STOCK OF

MATERIALS,

I AM NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER BEFORE TO DO MY

WORK PROMPTLY.

SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.

I HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A NICE LINE OF Ladies and Gents Watches and Chains.

Respectfully,

M. A. TILLER,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next door to Rose & Leak, Fayetteville, N. C.

John Calvin.

John Calvin, the founder of what is known as "Calvinism," was a great lawyer, as well as a student of theology.

While engaged in the prosecution of his legal studies, the learned men of Europe were called upon for an answer to the question, whether or not Henry VIII, of England, did right to marry the widow of his brother. The young lawyer, without hesitancy, gave it as his opinion that such a marriage was illegal and ought to be declared null and void.

The life of Calvin has exercised a wonderful influence upon the world's Christianity. The noted man was a native of France and was born in the province of Picardy, on the 9th of May, 1509.

His father's name was Gerard, and John was the second of six children. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church and his parents were distinguished for their deep piety. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Paris, where he mastered the study of Latin. Here he remained for several years. His father designed him for priesthood, and his early education was bent in this direction, but giving up this purpose, he sent him to a famous law school. At this place his proficiency was such that he was frequently called upon to supply the vacancies in the professorship.

He was destined, however, to remain but a short while in the practice of law. He was prevailed upon by his association with Martin Luther to enter the ministry. After the death of his father, in 1532, he went to Paris where he applied himself with vigor, to the study of theology.

In Paris a new rector, whose name is not given, was to preach his first sermon. Feeling his ability, he applied to Calvin for assistance. The latter wrote the entire sermon, and as a result of the views expressed the rector had to fly for his life. Calvin's share in the act was also discovered, and he was obliged to leave Paris. He clad himself in a vine dresser's frock and secretly made his escape. He found shelter at the residence of the queen of Navarre, who was known to favor the reformation, and there he completed the manuscript of his wonderful book entitled "The Institutes of the Christian Religion." He was then only twenty-four years old.

Calvin next retired into Switzerland, finding that opposition to the reformation was too violent in France. Here, in 1535, he completed his "Manual." In the following years he visited Italy, Geneva, however, was destined to become the final abode of the great reformer. At this place, from 1536 to 1564, he carried on his life's work. The friends of the reformation were beginning to lose hope on account of the passing away of their great leaders. The man of the hour was Calvin. He had the brain, the education and the courage which were needed to carry on the great work. He thus became the acknowledged leader of the reformation.

Calvin died in 1565, at the age of fifty four. He gave to the world a system of theology which has started into being all of the Protestant churches of the present day. No monument to the great reformer has ever been erected.

The Debut of Two Senators.

Describing the debate on the income tax in the Senate, the Washington Post says:

The events which preceded this episode were interesting. In the first place, Senator Vest, for the Finance Committee, reported an amendment reducing the limit of exemption from $4,000 to $3,000, a step which Mr. Hill, as his own remarks show, regards as something in the nature of a victory for him. The debate also gave an opportunity for the debut of two of the new Senators, Mr. Patton, of Michigan, and Mr. Jarvis of North Carolina. Mr. Patton, who is a comparatively young man, of quiet address, read a speech which touched generally upon the tariff question. He made no attempt to display any graces of oratory or rhetoric, but was listened to with close attention by the Senators on the Republican side as he proceeded with his logical and forceful remarks. Senator Jarvis, on the other hand, being a typical Southerner with command of all the arts with which the orators of that section are so generally and thoroughly equipped, made quite a triumphant debut. Tall, of fine presence, and with a resonant voice and splendid delivery, he soon compelled the attention of the entire Senate, and his remarks were frequently applauded by the auditors in the galleries. Mr. Patton opposed the income tax, while Mr. Jarvis favored it. The North Carolinian, whose witty remark about Senator Gorman's speech by the way, first gave an intimation of his keen sense of humor, caused a laugh by saying at the very beginning of his address that while poets and patriots had sung since the days of Horace that it was sweet to die for one's country, no one had ever said that it was sweet to be taxed for one's country. Then, laying down the principle that money had to be obtained somewhere for the support of the government, he twitted Mr. Sherman with saying that it ought to be raised from sugar; the New England Senators with wanting to put the burden on manufactured goods and the Senators from New York with selecting collars and cuffs that the poor people wear.

Some of the sentences which elicited the greatest applause from the galleries were:

In imposing the burdens of taxation the heaviest portions should be put upon those best able to bear them and the lightest on those least able to bear them.

If the Democratic party has no higher mission than to bow at the footstool and worship at the shrine of the accumulated wealth of the country, the sooner it dies the better.

Instead of this bill sounding the deathknell, I believe that it is the first step onward to a higher prosperity and a more glorious career for the Democratic party. And if it will only have the courage to move forward on the lines that have been selected I believe that instead of our Republican friends in 1897 seeing a Republican President inaugurated, the standard of Democracy will be advanced still higher, and our banner will again float over the Senate, the House of Representatives and the White House.

The Emperor of China is not content with the respect shown him by his subjects, and recently issued the following peculiar order: "After bringing our sacrifice recently to the highest being, we heard upon our return to the palace, near the gate leading to the Imperial quarters, a rather loud noise caused by talking. This shows that the people have not the proper regard for the majesty of the ruler, and also that the officers of the bodyguard have failed to do their duty properly. The officers who were on post at the particular gate must be punished, therefore, by the ministry of War. In the future, however, all officers, high or low, must see that a noise so improper shall not occur in our presence."

Choosing a Husband.

"Of beauty just enough to bear inspection;
Of candor, sense and wit, a good collection;
Enough of love for one who needs protection."

Excellent resolve ladies, and let the husband see that the wife, who has linked her life with his, possesses sound sense and good judgment. If she suffers from nervous debility, or uterine troubles, as alas so many do, let her manifest her good sense by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has never been known to fail in such cases. It is the only remedy so sure in results that it can be sold on trial. See guarantee wrapped around each bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P. P. P.

Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the active blood purifying principles used.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1893.
Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS:—I have taken a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment by the Hot Springs. I used three bottles in all. Q. E. P.
Respectfully yours,
J. F. PAYTON.

Aberdeen, Miss., Aug. 6, '94.

Capt. J. B. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful curative powers of P. P. P., which I have used and recommended for the past two years. I was terribly afflicted with rheumatism and could get no relief until I used P. P. P. Two bottles cured me entirely, and I have been permanently well for a year. I would say to any one suffering from rheumatism, try P. P. P., and I am now entirely convinced that it is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 25 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Rest of Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and RICHARDSON & FARISS, Greensboro, N. C.

Save your Hogs and Chickens.

NO HUMBUG!

We offer you a sure Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure.

(Trade Mark.)

MANUFACTURED BY NEWBERRY & CO.

This is no patent medicine, but one that has never been known to fail when given in time and by the directions.

We offer to return the money if it proves to be misrepresented.

Try one bottle and convince yourself that you have at last found the very medicine you have been wanting for many years. Sold by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

6-14-94 4t

HIRES' Rootbeer

makes the home circle complete. This great Temperance drink gives pleasure and health to every member of the family. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold everywhere. Made only by The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada. Send 2c stamp for booklet, Health Cards and Rook.

6-14-94 4t

Is Your Life Worth Anything

to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,

Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton seed

FOR SALE.—A case, complete, of *Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.* Address "Specific," care of the Observer

NOTICE.

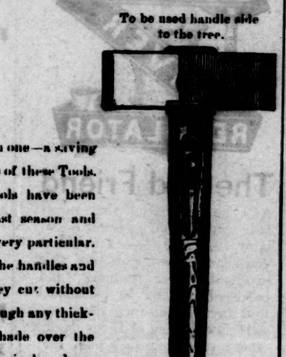
Ladies' and Children's DRESSES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., dyed any color desired at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Will call on all ladies wishing work done upon notice.

MRS. M. JUDGE, Gillespie St.

POE & CO.,

BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.


These Tools Last for Years. Try one and you will never use any other.
To be used handle side to the tree.
Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools.
This new style of tools have been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handles ready for use.

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of TURPENTINE TOOLS.

Fayetteville, N. C.

SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL.

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier
Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY } Superior Court, Clerk's Office.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Leavitt Land and Lumber Company; that the names of the incorporators are: John H. Leavitt, Eugene Leavitt and Chas. M. Whittlock, and such others as they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Leavitt, N. C., and its general purpose and business to be the manufacturing, buying and selling of lumber; buying and selling general supplies; buying and selling land; and the cultivation, buying and selling of fruits, vines and fruit trees; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is $30,000, and shall be divided in Four hundred shares of the par value of Fifty dollars.

This June 11th, 1894.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

B. B. Always Cures.

Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Tetter and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, Blood Poisons, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Malaria, Kidney Troubles, Female Complaints, Mercurial Diseases, Skin Diseases, Etc. Made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by druggists who used it with marvelous success for 20 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

☞ WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Chas. Glover,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks Bonds and other Securities.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4 4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:46 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:16 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:43 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:02 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:59 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:09 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:39 "
Leave Maxton,	6:27 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:15 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:20 "
Leave Climax,	2:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Train No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 13, 1894	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 03	10 39	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 03	10 39	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 08	11 01	.....
Leave Selma....	3 58	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	.....
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	.....

	No. 67 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 18
Leave Goldboro.	3 05
Leave Magnolia.	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	6 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 13, 1894.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 46 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence.	7 30	7 25	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	.....
Leave Selma....	12 08	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 27	.....

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 00
Leave Magnolia.	10 40
Leave Goldsboro	11 55
Arrive Wilson..	12 40

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 7 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 27	10 22
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 10	12 50	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 8:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11:30 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:00 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:30 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arrive Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 5:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 1:00 P M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 72 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points south via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Crops for recent years have been as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1877	4,485,423	1885	5,669,021
1878	4,811,265	1886	6,556,215
1879	5,073,531	1887	6,513,624
1880	5,757,397	1888	7,017,707
1881	6,589,329	1889	6,935,982
1882	5,435,845	1890	7,313,726
1883	4,992,234	1891	8,655,518
1884	5,714,462	1892	6,700,365

In addition to the above every clubbing subscriber can enter one combination

Missing Word Contest.

THE SENTENCE FOR JULY.

He crept to this place and waited a favorable opportunity. It came at once, for the keen ears of the guard heard some unusual sound as Thurabi crouched behind the.....

ONE-FOURTH of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200. If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 1 0, each $12.50, &c.

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